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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Red Army Penetrates Into Poznan?

Bromberg Captured

Zhukov Launches 'All-For-Berlin' Drive

Koniev's Advance Into Silesia Continues

STOCKHOLM, January 23.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish "Aftonbladet" today reported that the Red Army has penetrated into Poznan and street battles are now going on there. Poznan-radio is no longer on the air, he added.

MOSCOW, January 23. The Russians have captured Bromberg.

Bromberg (Bydgoszoz) whose capture was announced by Marshal Stalin in an 'Order of the Day' to Marshal Zhukov is 50 miles from the German frontier on the East Prussia-Berlin railway.

Marshal Zhukov's tank spearheads have reached a "half way house" from Warsaw to Berlin—and an unmarked signpost on the road to Poznan.

The Russians are believed to have already reached the border between Breslau and Oppeln but this is not confirmed in Moscow.

ADVANCE INTO SILESIA

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent).—Marshal Koniev's forces, continuing their rapid advance into Silesia today emerged in sight of the River Oder. They are expected to storm its eastern banks in at least one sector today.

According to one report, the Russians are believed to have already reached the river between Breslau and Oppeln but this is not confirmed here.

Further north Marshal Zhukov is swiftly piling more tanks, guns, and men into his "Berlin Bulge" which is today surging on within 160 miles of the city.

By dawn today, Marshal Zhukov's tanks were 25 miles from the great road and rail centre of Poznan. Marshal Zhukov appears to have achieved the modern field commander's dream—a breach with big armoured forces in a direction vital for his enemies.

Neither here nor in East Prussia is there any mention of the Red Army meeting German civilians. It would seem that whole populations have been evacuated well in advance of the line of the front. Meanwhile, the battle for Koenigsberg is near. Marshal Cherniakovsky's troops have reached the river Deime within 25 miles of the East Prussian Capital, while the main body is sweeping west from Insterburg.

ZHUKOV'S SWEEP ACROSS W. POLAND

Marshal Zhukov is to-night going all out for Berlin, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent. This is the significance of his latest tank sweeps across western Poland which have already brought him within 35 miles of the Prussian border. Lunge by lunge and thrust by thrust he is rapidly pinching out the main bastions across the path of his advance.

"ALL FOR BERLIN" DRIVE

Over every road that will bear military traffic a great fleet of Red Army transports is rolling on ready to re-arm and re-victual tank divisions for new breaks to the west. The tempo of this advance has reached the speed of a tourist in a hurry. Red Army men are not stopping to celebrate their victories or even for more than a moment to accept the thanks of freed Poles. The famous slogan of the Soviet rear "all for the front" has been remodelled in this great advance in "All For Berlin" and tank and motorised infor the honour of being in the lead.

BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—To-day's German 'communique' reported fighting between Oels (15 miles east of Breslau) and Namslau (half way on the railway line between Oels and Kreuzburg).

The 'communique' adds, "In Upper Silesia we held our positions on the eastern and north-eastern fringe of the industrial area against numerous enemy attacks, although a few breaches were made.

In the area east of Oppeln Soviets were held at Kalisz, and south-west of Lodz our troops continue to be engaged in a bitter defensive battle. North of the Warthe River, enemy tank spearheads penetred into an area east of Poznan. Bitter fighting is raging on the Pregel river.—Reuter.

Himmler For Eastern Front

BERLIN, Jan. 23: The German radio announced that Himmler and Hitler's best men have been sent to the Eastern Front with full powers to take decisions.—Reuter.

NAZIS ABANDON TANNENBERG

BERLIN, Jan 23: The German News Agency said to-day that the Germans removed the coffin of Field Marshal von Hinderburg from the Tannenberg Memorial where he was buried, and blew up the structure before they abandoned the town.

(See Page 5)

RUSSIA AND SUEZ SHARES

Soviet Minister At Cairo Denies Report

CAIRO, Jan. 23: The Soviet Minister visited the Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmed Maher Pasha to-day and denied reports that Russia intended to appoint a Minister of State in the Middle East and that Russia had purchased a large number of shares in the Suez Canal Company.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 22: It is officially announced that under the terms of the Rumanian armistice, Rumania is to supply the Soviet Union with oil, grain, cattle ships and tanks. Total reparations amount to 300,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

HARISINGH GOUR BACK HOME

NAGPUR, Jan. 23: Sir Harisingh Gour has arrived here from England. —A. P.

Gandhiji's Pledge For Independence

SEWAGRAM, Jan. 23: Mr. Pyarelal has issued the following statement: "Mahatma Gandhi wrote out the following Independence Pledge for the celebration of Independence Day while he was in detention in the Aga Khan Palace. The pledge was repeated by him and his companions on the anniversary of the 8th of August, 1942, and also on the Independence Day in 1943 and 1944:

"My immediate objective is and for years has been, for India to gain her independence, complete in every sense of the term, by truthful and non-violent means. And in prosecution of that objective, I re-pledge myself on this Independence Day not to rest till it is gained. I seek for the fulfilment of my pledge that Divine Unseen Power, which we recognise by such familiar name as God, Allah and Paramatma."—United Press.

Mahatma-Ghosh Talks

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 23: Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh had talks with Mahatma Gandhi to-day.

It is understood that he acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with the views of the Congress Working Committee members of the political situation.—A. P.

Jamshedpur Worker At Sewagram

NAGPUR, Jan. 23: Mr. W. Krishna Rao, a political worker of Jamshedpur who is at Sewagram met Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary and Shrimati Khurshed Ben and acquainted them with the political situation of the Singhbum district. He has also brought to their notice the case of Mr. M. D. Madan, a Parsi Congress leader of Jamshedpur who is now under imprisonment and urged that relief be given to the family of Mr. Madan.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha is expected at Sewagram in a few days when the matter will be discussed further.—United Press.

Cuttack Ban On Meetings And Processions

CUTTACK, Jan. 22: The District Magistrate of Cuttack has issued an order under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting all public processions, meetings and assemblies within the jurisdiction of the District of Cuttack, from January 22 to February 22, (both days inclusive), without the previous permission of the District Magistrate obtained in writing.—A. P.

BAN IN KISTNA DT.

MASULIPATAM, Jan. 23: The District Magistrate, Kistna, has prohibited under the Defence of India Rules processions and meetings of Congress and affiliated bodies in celebration of the Independence day. The order will be enforced throughout the district.—A. P.

JULLUNDER BAN.

JULLUNDER, Jan. 23: An order under Section 44 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the holding of meetings or processions of more than five persons from January 25 to January 27 throughout the Jullundur district has been promulgated by the District Magistrate of Jullundur to-day.—A.P.

BAN IN MADURA.

MADURA, Jan. 23: The Deputy Superintendent of police has banned public meetings and processions in connection with the Independence Day celebrations.—A. P

A. N. SINHA FOR WARDHA

PATNA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, former Finance Minister of Bihar, left for Wardha yesterday to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

In Khuhro Case

CROWN COUNSEL OPENS ARGUMENT

SUKKUR, Jan. 23.

Arguments commenced to-day in the case against Khan Bahadur Khuhro, his brother and three others.

Mr. Partabraj Punwani, Crown Counsel, said the prosecution case was that Khan Bahadur Khuhro, who had enmity with the late Mr. Allahbux over political matters thought his path would be clear if Mr. Allahbux was done away with. K. B. Khuhro knowing that Hurs were against Mr. Allahbux and that they only required settling up, employed Wallu, who worked under approver Daresh. The conspiracy was hatched on the fields of Khan Bahadur Khuhro and in the pursuance of that conspiracy Mr. Allahabux was murdered on May 14, 1943.

Mr. Punwani stated it was wrong to suggest that Mr. Allahbux was murdered by Hurs who were his enemy and further that the derailment of the Lahore Mail in 1942 was an attempt on his life. The object of the derailment was looting, robbing and making things difficult for Government.

Refuting the defence suggestion that Daresh's name was deliberately put in the mouth of Kamal, an accused in the previous case, the counsel submitted that if the police wanted to tutor witnesses they could have done so in the case of Mohammed Khan (approver in the previous case) who had described Daresh as a man with red beard. As regards another suggestion of the defence that approver Daresh had been dismissed from service by Khan Bahadur Khuhro, the counsel submitted that the evidence of the village shopkeeper was strong documentary proof that no dismissal of Daresh had taken place and that Daresh was operating upon K. B. Khuhro's account much after his alleged dismissal.

The Crown Counsel had not concluded when the court rose for the day.

BATTLE BETWEEN LONDON POLES AND LUBLIN COMMITTEE

"Sunday Times" Suggests Allied Commission Till Elections Are Held

LONDON, Jan. 23: From Reuter's diplomatic correspondent: The Polish memorandum, which is now to be handed to British and United States Governments to-morrow morning (instead of this afternoon as first announced) is described in Official Polish quarters as a document of four to five type-written pages, embodying in diplomatic language and with greater precision the main ideas expressed in Premier Tomasz Archszweski's recent broadcast.

The Arciszewski Government makes it clear it will never recognise the Lublin Provisional Government. On other hand the Arciszewski Government can be under no illusion as to the likelihood of itself being recognised by Moscow. Yet during the interval between now and the general election in Poland at the end of the war there must be civil authority to administer Polish internal affairs.

DO IT BY ALLIED COMMISSION.

What does M. Arciszewski propose in his memorandum? "The Sunday Times" wrote yesterday: "In well-informed circles it is believed the memorandum suggests neither the Polish Government in London nor the Lublin Provisional Government should exercise authority in Poland, but that an International Commission should be constituted to supervise the administration of liberated Polish territories until a general election could take place under Allied direction".

It is perhaps significant that this "Sunday Times" report has not been denied in Polish official quarters. In any case the desire for British and American as well as Russian guarantees is no new Polish aspiration.—Reuter.

"SUPER-FORTS" BOMB NAGOYA

Third Largest City In Japan

LONDON, Jan. 23: The Japanese News Agency announces that about 70 "Flying Fortresses" to-day raided Nagova district, causing slight damage on gound. Nagoya on Japanese mainland is the third largest city in Japan and about 240 miles from Tokio.

"SUPER-FORTS" ATTACK HONSHIU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23: The United States War Department announced that "Super-Forts" from Saipan bombed Honshiu to-day. This is the first mission of the Twentieth Air Force under the Command of Gen. Lemay, just transferred from the India base.

Honshiu, the largest island on Japan proper in which Tokio lies, has big industrial plants. It has been twice raided this month, on January 3 by 'Super-Forts" and on January 9 by "Super-Forts" based on the Marianas.

Patrol Activity In Italy

ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN H. Q., Jan. 23: To-day's Allied Communique says: "Fifteenth Army Group: Patrols were active at many points on the Italian front. In air operations one enemy aircraft was destroyed on ground and ten of our are missing.—Reuter.

LAND ROUTE TO CHINA, CUT BY JAPS, NOW OPEN

Mountbatten's Telegram To Roosevelt And Churchill: Allied Progress In Ramree Island

S. E. A. C. HEADQUARTERS, January 23.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, has sent this telegram to combined Chiefs of Staff, President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill:

"The first part of the orders I received at Quebec has been carried out. The land route to China is open".

Ledo Road Now Open

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23: The following press note has been issued by the headquarters United States Forces, India Burma Theatre.

Ledo road is now open. Land route to China cut by Japanese over two and a hal years ago has been cleared by Chinese troops of the First Army under Lt. Gen Sun Li Jen with Chinese expeditionary force troops from China.

At a Press conference on the nigh of 22nd January, Lt Gen Dan I Sultan, Commanding General Northern Combat Area Command, announced that the road track was now open except for a few small pockets of Japs plus a few snipers.

Progress In Ramree Island

KANDY, Jan. 23.

To-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique' states:

LAND: Northern combat area command: First army troops and units of the Chinese expeditionary force pushed forward from Muse to Mongyu, in the junction of the Ledo-Burma road.

Fifth division troops continued patrolling along the Shweli river south of Tonkwa.

Troops of 36th division engaged in strong patrol activity south of Mabein and in the Twinnge area.

Fourteenth Army: Our troops have captured Monywn, the lower Chindwin river port forty-eight miles south-west of Shwebo.

North of the Shwebo-Sagaing road our troops captured Yonbingan, 15 miles north-west of Sagaing and secured the area around the village.

Thirty-one miles west of Mandalay our troops have entered Tizaung. Our patrols are in contact with the enemy at Myinmu, three miles south south-west of Tizaung on the north bank of the Irrawaddy.

Elsewhere there is no important change.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN CORPS: Our troops have captured Kyaukpya at the northern edge of Ramree island and have advanced more than three miles south of the village. Enemy opposition on a ridge south-west of Kyaukpyu was overcome.

In the Myohaung area, our troops made further progress.—A. P.

Allied Patrols In Sight Of Mandalay

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23: The Fourteenth Army's steady clearance of the Japanese from the area west of Mandalay is preparing the way for the battle for that city, writes Alan Humphreys, 'A. P.I.' war correspondent.

The capture of Yonbingan, announced in to-day's 'communique' puts them about 15 miles due west of Mandalay, though forward patrols have been in sight of the city of many days now.—A. P.

INITIAL ERROR OF BOMBAY PLAN

Radhakamal Mukherjee Criticises Too Low Target Of Peasant's Income

LUCKNOW, Jan 23: "The memorandum's agricultural plan smacks of amateurishness", says Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, in a statement.

Referring to the memorandum of the Second Bombay Plan he adds it visualises as panacea supercession of Zamindari by Roytwari system and neglects the whole problem of constitution of economic holdings and prevention of sub-letting which has led to the emergence of unprotected grade tenants. These tenants are the actual tillers of the soil in Roytwari areas. The plan does not tackle the question of modification of laws of inheritance without which holdings will be fractionalised and remain unconditional."

Dr. Mukherjee thinks that in a country with 30 million landless labourers and about 25 million unemployed adult workers, full employment cannot be attained without a more radical land, Rural, Public Works policy than what the Bombay Plan envisages. Industries cannot absorb more than 30 million even with an accelerated industrial pace."

"The initial error of the Bombay Plan, viz., keeping the target of the agriculturists' income and production too low as compared with industrial production will defeat the plan specially as the Social Security programme will have to be postponed."—A. P.

BR. PLAN FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

LONDON, Jan. 23. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, told the Commons today that on the initiative of banking, insurance and investment sections of the Business communities two companies have been formed which in Government's opinion will constitute an important step in post-war finances for industry and help in an important degree the Government policy for employment.

NEW PRIME MINISTER OF BARODA

NEW DELHI, Saturday.—Sir Brojindra Mitter, Federal Advocate-General, has been appointed Prime Minister of Baroda State. The term of his present office terminates towards the end of March, but if his successor is found at an early date, he may assume the Dewanship of Baroda in a few weeks.—"Hindustan Times."

STOP PRESS

PUNJAB BEATS ALIGARH

LAHORE, Jan. 23: In the replayed semi-final of the Inter-University Hockey Championship, Punjab University defeated Aligarh University by two goals to one.—A. P.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE TOWNS

MOSCOW, Jan. 23: Marshal Stalin in a 'Second Order' to-night—this time to Marshal Rokossovsky—announced that the Russians have captured Ortelsburg, Freystadt, Saalfeld, Mohrungen and Willenberg and important communication centres and strongpoints.

Marshal Stalin in his third 'order' to-night announces the capture of Wehlau and Labiau.

CHURCHILL SEES KING.

LONDON, Jan. 23: Prime Minister Churchill had audience of the King this morning. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden also had audience of His Majesty this evening.—Reuter.

Horrible Conditions Of Living In Italy

People Defeated Not Only Militarily, But Morally Also

From D. F. Karaka, "Chronicle" War Correspondent.

ROME, January 22.

When Italy lost the war and shook off the Fascist yoke, she hoped its troubles were over. In effect the results of the war only just began to be felt for large reserves of food built up before the war had dwindled and what was left the Germans took away.

The prices and the cost of living soared beyond all anticipation leaving the Italian people bewildered. While these prices are not staggering for one who has seen them in Chungking. The difference between the standard of living of the Chinese and the Italian people makes the latter feel the strain much more.

Abnormal prices coupled with stabilisation of the lira at 400 to the pound sterling has thrown out of gear the whole economy of the middle and the working class and peasants.

In a grim fight for survival, the honest and the weak are pushed off by the smart black marketeer.

Bad And Deficient Food

The only sure commodity people get is a 200 grams bread daily. Ration coupons exist but coupons are useless when unexchangable for food. One family in Rome showed me coupons of December of which large portions were unused. They have seen no meat for months. Four months ago, they got 100 gram per person Sugar is not seen for two or three months. Milk is not available for two years. As a famous restauranteur put it, "the people see food as often as they see the sun shine". When obtainable meat is seven rupees per pound. Spagetti which was once the staple diet of the Italians is now fourteen rupees a pound. Eggs are about fifteen rupees a dozen. Fish is almost a novelty now. In the absence of normal market which does not exist, black market is the normal market now. It does not operate stealthily but in the open with the full knowledge of all the authorities concerned. Prices of clothes are not even discussed.

Clothes are far beyond the reach of the average man. Until 1939 the best tailored suit of the best English material cost 800 lire. Now an ordinary suit costs thirty thousand lire. Shoes of pre-war 140, now cost 4,000 Cigarettes are now rationed to thirty per week for every man over eighteen and not for women.

To balance the sharp rise in prices, there is no corresponding rise in the wage-earning capacity. There is no employment to speak of. Only the more fortunate ones work for the Allies. There is no industry because most industrial plants are razed to the ground by the deadly Allied bombing examples of which are seen from the condition of the Alpharomeo factory at Naples of which only a few bare walls are left standing. When not bombed, raw material necessary to work a factory is not available. There is little commerce for there is nothing to sell. Shops in Rome still hang on to what little they have hoping the Allied personnel will pay prices which are prohibitive for the local population.

Signs of malnutrition are seen on the faces of the people. According to statistics available various areas near Naples, 65 per cent of the children under one year died during the last year because of lack of nutrition. With malnutrition comes disease. On the road, from Naples to Caserta signs on the trees warn Allied personnel that lice carry typhus and germs. Tuberculosis is fast mounting, aggravated by the inclement weather, coldest for many years. A severe winter has made conditions more tragic. People who sold their blankets during the summer to buy food now find themselves without adequate means to resist the bitter cold.

In Abruzzo, 65 miles south of the frontline, winter conditions are shocking. Bitter fighting which took place earlier has left the people even without a roof over heads. Like Cassino many places in Italy are not places any more. Naked children are not a new thing for Indian eyes, but seeing them shiver like trembling leaves in storm is a sore sight for any eyes

Conditions In Rome

Visiting a family in Prati area of Rome near Saint Peters I learnt that a 70-year-old head of the house, former Government servant living in retirement had to resume his former job. Necessitated to face the problem of living. He fears lest his services will be dispensed with because of advanced age. Then what will he do? His wife, whose picture showed herself once as a big strapping woman is now bowed down partly by age, partly by miseries of war time living.

My predominent feeling is that I am among a people conscious of defeat. It is not a military defeat alone but a moral defeat also. General moral degradation has set in among the Italian people. Though Rome is untouched by war in the physical sense in as much buildings except the station are still intact something has shattered the normal life of the people. The younger generation does not feel this so much but the humiliation is clearly seen in the faces of elder people. Often in the streets I noticed elder people walk with heads bowed and eyes turned groundwards, ashamed to look you in the face. When greeted they reply but without looking up. It is difficult to say whether this is an under current of the resentment at their plight or whether it comes from humiliation.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).

New York, Jan. 23

Previous Closing	21.54
To-day's Opening	21.52
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing	21.42
Difference	—12

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 23.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 62-3/4.
Anaconda Copper mining dol 30-1/4.
U. S. Steel Common dol. 50-7/8.
U. S. Steel Common Pref. 140-7/8.—Reuter.

Satyartha Prakash Ban To Be Lifted?

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

According to a private communication received, it is reliably understood that the ban on "Satyartha Prakash" will be shortly removed by the Sind Government at the instance of the Central Government.

The announcement in this connection is likely to be made by middle of February

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Reserve Fund		" Rs. 6,25,000
Govt. Securities		" Rs. 2,48,00,000
Deposits		" Rs. 6,75,00,000

Bombay Branch of the Bank opens on the 25th January, 1945. MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, Mayor of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside over the function at 6 p.m. on that day.

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REWARD £ 500

YOU CAN BE YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. "OTOGEN" improves your looks, puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

"OTOGEN" was tried in SWITZERLAND upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of HOLLYWOOD are active young looking, and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of "OTOGEN" by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life never-fading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth, Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

"OTOGEN" was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that GLASS TUMBLER turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in ENGLAND and is now available in India Commence taking "OTOGEN" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover, before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel, and appreciate the effects of taking "OTOGEN."

In order to popularise "OTOGEN" in India, the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 30 will be charged. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock on account of war conditions.

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or medical man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our most wonderful invention.

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Our Readers' Views

Banking Legislation

Sir,—May I bring to the notice of the public interested in the growth of banking in India a few hardships that the proposed banking bill will inflict upon some of the Banks that are rendering yeoman service to the small scale industries?

A small Bank for instance, which happens to have got a branch outside the geographical limits of its province is required under the Bill to have a paid up capital and reserve of Rs. 20 lacs—a figure equal in that required of big banks with hundreds of branches all over the country. If such a restriction is enforced a large number of branches will have to be closed resulting in an unnedessary panic and loss of faith in banks amongst the upblic generally. Clause 11 (1) (i) of the bill should therefore be so modified as to regulate the capital and reserve according to the number of branches of a bank irrespective of the province in which they are located

Again Clause 18 of the bill requires a daily balance of 25 per cent of the "time" and "demand" liabilities in the form of gold cash and unencumbered Government securities. This will stifle a number of good banks who know from their experience the safe margin of liquid reserve as required from place to place. In respect of "demand" liabilities a cash reserve of 5 per cent. has sufficed in the past, and to be more cautious it could be increased to a liquid reserve of 7 per cent. But there is no justification to apply the same percentage to "time" liabilities of which 1-1/2 per cent cash reserve has sufficed in the past. As an additional precaution a reserve of 1/2 per cent. more in the form of unencumbered Government Securities should ordinarily suffice.

I would therefore urge the members of the Central Legislature to watch that banking in India is not unnecessarily throttled by legal restrictions like those proposed in the bill.

"AN ECONOMIST."

"English Qualifications"

Why is it that in these days of pride in India and everything Indian, our big commercial firms who claim to be 'Nationalistic' still insist on 'English qualifications'? For instance, the mere fact that a man tag 'Bar-at-Law' after his name—although all he may have done is eaten a few expensive dinners and engaged an efficient coach—makes him immeasurably superior to a brilliant double-graduate of our own University, no matter how brilliant his academic career or good his capacities, and he has not had the good fortune or the ill fortune to have frittered away three years in the 'West'.

In this respect no concern is more to be blamed than the 'noble house of Tatas'. No graduate of our University is good enough to be appointed to an 'officers' post', but along comes a man with 'English qualifications and pat he is given an executive post over the heads of scores of our graduates who have been assiduously working with the hope of being given such a chance at some time. Being a colleague with one of the 'big small guns' of Tatas at say Oxford or Cambridge is an overriding qualification, witness the appointment at high salaries of certain Burma evacuees over the heads of hundreds of our local men.

I think it is only fair that our graduates should be given an opportunity of showing their capabilities and should have a right to feel that their years of hard work and competence are not overshadowed by an absolute outsider with 'English education, English manners and habits and above all English accent'.

K. R. P. KALAPESI.

Landlords And Tenants

One amendment after another to the Rent Restriction Act 1939 has reduced the landlords to a helpless condition and the latest proposal allowing the tenants to sub-let the premises without the permission of the landlord is indeed the limit, since the tenants can sub-let to any undesirable persons of doubtful character, and the poor landlord will have to put up with the nuisance.

As the law stands at present, the tenants have assumed the role of landlords and the landlords have been reduced to the category of tenants. The landlords have built houses, at considerable sacrifice, with two floors so that they could occupy the whole house when necessity arises. The war is now in its fifth year, and there is every probability that it will continue for some time more.

In the meantime the landlord's family has grown, sons and daughters are married and the poor man is still confined to one floor. Ejection suits in the suburbs take one year and more for decision, and in the meanwhile the poor landlord has to go without rent and starve himself and his family, whilst the tenant has a free house, and before the suit is decided he usually goes insolvent.

There is another point which Government has not considered. In the suburbs the landlord pays for the water according to the quantity registered by the meter, and hence more tenants means more consumption and the rent remains the same under the kind protection of the Rent Restriction Act.

I really wonder why the Rent Act should be applied to the suburbs when the conditions in Bombay city and the Suburbs are so different and there is no sign of a Greater Bombay scheme coming into force before the end of the war.

SUBURBAN LANDLORD.

Ration Housing Accommodation

Housing Problem remains yet to be tackled! Suggestions, counter-suggestions and appeals were made but none of them received consideration at the hands of the Authorities. Perhaps they are reluctant to move in the matter.

But for those with open eyes, it is shocking to see the amount of place wasted or improperly utilised in various directions when there is a hue and cry for house!

Firstly, in most places we see a flat of four or five rooms occupied by only a few persons. That is to say a pair (husband and wife) occupies such a vast place.

Secondly, we see Big Businessmen and prominent persons, such as Tatas, Birlas and Munshis, holding up big Bungalows as their residential quarters.

Thirdly, we witness the requisitioned building being wasted by Military Authorities. They occupy big buildings and a large number of persons are given accommodation.

Last but not the least is the refusal of the landlords to let unoccupied rooms, for reasons known to themselves only.

These are the wastes about which I am particular. While a section is thus enjoying, the general public is hard hit. It is also not impossible to see seven or eight persons put up in a single room! The worst is the plight of the few who take their refuge on the open footpaths in sun and rain!!

As a solution to house the dehoused I humbly suggest to restrict the place to be used by the people. To put it in a nut-shell, housing accommodation must be rationed in such a way as to give room for all. Also those who keep unwanted place must realise the difficulties of others and consider it a crime to take more than the bare necessity. This would improve the situation considerably. I think this clarion call would go deep into the minds of the people and the Authorities concerned.

N. R. MOORTHY.

Adding Insult To Injury

The Government have issued orders authorizing the Railway Police to arrest people travelling on railway footboards and the Police are doing their duty well by arresting every day educated office-going passengers and those belonging to the commercial community.

My object in writing this is to bring to the notice of the general public the fact that the treatment meted out to poor passengers and particularly the third class is very bad. Railway Authorities, particularly the G. I. P., have no mercy whatsoever for those residing in the far-off suburbs. Their hardships and difficulties are absolutely overlooked by them.

Now note the fun of the Government order. On the one hand they are issuing such orders and on the other hand the Railway Authorities are curtailing every month the number of trains and increasing the running time of the trains.

Secondly the G. I. P. Railway service is practically every day irregular. Extreme and unheard of overcrowding in the trains particularly during the peak hours of the day. Under these circumstances it is but natural that the poor passengers in their anxiety to attend their duties in time have to rush in and accommodate themselves anywhere even on the footboards. Even if a passenger starts early from home, he experiences the same difficulties. Do the passengers like to endanger their precious lives? Is not this order adding insult to passengers' injury?

On the contrary the Railway Authorities should be taken to task for encouraging the passengers to stand on the foot-boards by affording them less facilities and comfort. May I know what steps have the G. I. P. Railway Authorities taken so far to stop people entering the ladies third class compartment and harassing them?

D. P. THANAWALLA.

LONDON MEMORIAL FOR POET TAGORE

Bernard Shaw Suggests Indian Philosophy Lectureship

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Since his arrival in Britain last November, Mr. Subrata Roy Chowdhury, social worker and Founder-Secretary of the Calcutta University's Rabindra Parishad, has engaged himself in midst of his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, in finding out the best way to commemorate the memory of Poet Tagore in this country. Many useful suggestions have been made, one of them being starting a branch of the Rabindra Parishad, but Mr. Roy Chowdhury and his collaborators are not taking the final decision in this matter in the absence of the considered views of Mr. Edward Thompson who is presently in a nursing home at Oxford. Mr. Roy Chowdhury is conferring with Mr. Thompson this week-end.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has expressed opinion that he does not favour the establishment of the Rabindra Parishad or any society in the name of Poet Tagore. He has written to Mr. Roy Chowdhury that the establishment of a Tagore lectureship for serious study of Indian philosophy would be the best memorial for the late Poet.

Warning To Pandharpur Pilgrims

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 21.

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, in a press note informs all persons intending to visit Pandharpur for the ensuing Maghi Fair that no visitor will get any foodgrains and sugar during his stay. Pandharpur being a rationed area. It adds no visitor is permitted to bring into Pandharpur with him more than one week's supply of foodgrains and sugar. No food to the visitors will be available from hotels, eating houses, restaurants or boarding houses during the period.—A. P.

Industries Committee Discuss Textile Control

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Difficulties arising out of the scheme for distribution of cloth were discussed at a meeting of the Industries Committee of the Textile Control Board, on Tuesday. The meeting lasted for over two hours.

In the morning, informal discussions on the problem of distribution of cloth were held. But no decision seems to have been reached. The question will be again discussed at a meeting of the Distribution Committee which will meet on Wednesday (today) morning and at a further meeting of the Industries Committee later on the same day.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Secretary, Government of India Department of Civil Supplies and Industries, was present at the meeting. He will fly to Delhi to-morrow afternoon.

A meeting of the Textile Control Board will be held in Bombay on Thursday.

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Narayangunge	Katra (Allahabad)	Itwari (Nagpur)
Mymensingh	Lucknow	Jubbulpore
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Someone talked

Someone, probably a highly esteemed citizen, gave that last hint which enabled the enemy to direct a submarine to intercept that ship. Just an incautious word, carelessly uttered, and forgotten.

This is how disaster is caused. Do not resolve to say little. Say nothing. Rob our enemies of these chances. Be particularly cautious in letters and telephone conversations. The enemy is always prying and listening. His secret weapons are the wastepaper basket and crossed telephone lines.

Be particularly careful of what you say or write of ships you have seen, armaments, troop movements or work in war factories. To save lives and assure the arrival of Civil Supplies—say nothing.

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AAA 1338

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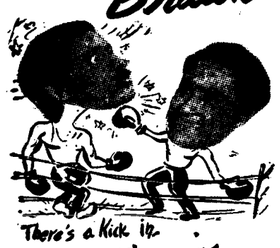

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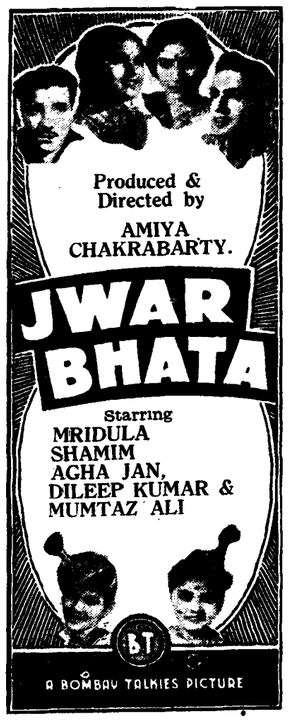

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 2001.
Muslim: Safar 9, 1364.
Parsi: Amerdad 23, 1314.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m. Sunset: 7-27 p.m.
Hightide: 9-15, 23-12.
Lowtide: 4-05, 16-04.
Standing Committee Corporation, 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).
Corporation Meeting, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: Executive Committee meets to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m., at the union's office.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question & Answer Meeting. Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day (Wednesday), 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Mr. S. Sri Hari Rao will deliver a series of lectures in Telugu from to-day (Wednesday), daily at 9 p.m., at the Mahasabha premises.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: Annual Elocution Competition to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m., at Anjuman-e-Islam High School Hall. Mr. Ahmed A. Fazelbhoy will preside.

MAGHOTSAVA DAY CELEBRATION: Prof. Ruchiram Shahni of Lahore will deliver a lecture on "Religion and Politics" in the Prarthana Samaj on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.: The following were declared elected as President, Vice-President of the Association for Samvat 2001:—Messrs. Ramdas Kilachand (President) and Nagindas Karamchand (Vice-President).

"ANGLO-JEWRY": Chaplain Lew will give a talk on "Anglo-Jewry" to the members of the Bene-Israel community to-morrow (Thursday), at 7-0 p.m., at Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE: To-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m., at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Dasturji Bode will deliver a lecture on "Original Zarathushtrian Tenets and later Customs".

MOHANLALJI JAIN LIBRARY: In Shree Mohanlalji Jain Central Library and Free Circulating Library, at Madhavbaug, during the year 1944 about one thousand and sixty-four boxes of books were issued to the general public. This the unique library where are 100 boxes of Gujerati books and 50 boxes of English books, and in all there are 1,200 books. The boxes are issued on deposits Rs 20 only for free reading. They are exchanged from time to time.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: With a view to encouraging amateur vocal music enthusiasts, the Indian Music Circle (Bombay North) are arranging to hold a competition early in March. There will be two sections, one for ladies and the other for men. Prizes will be awarded to the first three winners in each section and, in addition, consolation prizes will be given to the few next best. Judges will mostly be from among professionals. Entry forms and particulars can be obtained from the Secretaries of the Circle at Manu Mahal, King's Circle.

SAKRIKAR SEES DR. GOSH.

Bombay, Tuesday.

Mr. Dinkar Sakrikar, General Secretary of the All-India Students Congress and Mr. Shanti Shah General Secretary of the Bombay Students Union met Dr. P. C. Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee. Dr. Ghosh explained his views on various important issues and expressed his general satisfaction with the work done by the students in the national movement. "You have my good wishes with you" said Dr. Ghosh.

Municipal Bye-Election

In the By-Election (Bombay Municipality) Mr. Keshav Laxman Borker (Congress) and Khimji Mulji Rathod (Depressed Class Federation) were elected for Ward No. 11, Mazgoan and Tarwadi.

For Ward No. 19 Chinchpokli and Love Grove Ganpat Mahadev Jadav (Depressed Class Federation), Ashok Ranjitram Mehta (Congress), Gangadhar Anant Shanbhog (Independent), Mohamed Shahid Nazimbux (Communist), and Khetri Bhasker (Western India Harijan League), were elected.

Concerts At St. Xavier's

The Concert of Indian Music arranged by the Indian Music Sub-Committee of the International Cultural Exhibition at the St. Xavier's College Hall on the night of the 20th January was a great success. The programme was a select one consisting, as it did of six representative items, and the artistes upon whom the choice of the Sub-Committee fell were top-notchers. "Aftab-i-Mosiqui" Fayaz Khan, kept the audience spell-bound for a little over an hour and a half. Pandit Vinayakrao Patwardhan, a worthy disciple of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar, was in his full form. His rendering of "Darbari" and his 'taranas' at which he is an adept, evoked prolonged applause from the crowded hall. Mr. Nandlal and his party from Benares, who made their debut in Bombay that night charmed the hearers with the sweet 'Bageshri' tune which they played on the 'sahnai' with exquisite skill. The show was also a great financial success and brought in a net revenue of over Rs. 500 to the Cultural Exhibition.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
WEDNESDAY, Jan 24
BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 N R Bhattacharya 8-45 Onkarnath Thakur 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Instr. Variety 9-30 Durgabai Shirodkar 12-30 p m Songs (G) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Break For Lunch (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 5-0 Inter-Varsity Hockey Finals 5-30 Balasaheb Dandekar 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (M) 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (E) 6-45 News Commentary 6-50 Shah Ali Sharif 7 Zindagi Ki Nai Bunyaden (1) 7-15 Bala-saheb Dandekar 7-30 Marathi Programme (B. B. C.) 8-0 Music From Film 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 N R Bhattacharya 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News 9-45 History in the Making (E) 10-0 AIR Orchestra 10-15 N R Bhattacharya 10-50 Sarangi:

ST. COLUMBA HIGH SCHOOL

A Condolence Meeting to the memory of Mr. M. R. Ingle will be held in the School hall on Saturday, the 27th January at 5 p.m. All past students are requested to be present.

With 'Vikram' Dancers

Kathak was on the top at the All-India Dance Festival on Monday. Mme. Menaka, the dance exponent of International reputation opened the session with a compact and comprehensive programme of Kathak and Kathakali dances in solos duets and ballets. Her first appearance in solo with a devotional theme was greeted with applause. With her characteristic genius for interpretation, she gave an extra dimension to Kathak with profuse 'Abhinayas' for underlining the 'Bakhti Bhava' as distinct from the 'Sringara'. Her rendering of the 'Pada' was marked with dignity serenity and abounding grace.

The 'Daan Lila' ballet proved to be a big 'hit'. With an instinct for colour and costumes, she reached the high water mark in the choreographic art by putting a bunch of budding artistes, largest ever presented during the festival and emphasising the beauty of line and co-ordinated movements, usually missed in such elaborate compositions. The credit for this Ballet Number One 1945 should go to the Nrityalayam whose pupils ranging from eight years upwards achieved the miracle due to the thoroughness of training under Mme. Menaka. Pt. Ramnarayan Misra, a worthy scion of the Kathak school revealed in an interpretational solo the glory of 'Shankara Tandav' by fashing movements and rare sculpturesque poses surcharged with 'Abhinaya'. His versatile personality and his command over 'Rasa Bhavas' were revealed in his emotionally opposite roles of "Nataraj and Natvar", symbolic of the 'Tandav and Lasya' types. Guru Achuthan Nair and Kamala were impressive in a Kathakali duet based on Mahabharat episode which was replete with 'Lasya'. Introduction of 'Padas' as background to 'Nritya' and selection of the Classic types of Ragas and Talas elevated Kathak to its rightful place as dance technique. Pandit Lakshmans Prasad of Muttra school who sang the 'Padas' at the recital helped to create the musical atmosphere of 'Vraja'. With the musicians of Nrityalayam appeared Pt. Makhanlalji, the master 'Mridang' player.

The second programme started with performance of Shanta Apte who was supported by Mr. Sharad Shukla she was garlanded on behalf of the committee. Then appeared Krishnan Kutty and Smti Shirin Vajifdar in a Kathakali duet. Smti Shevanti did the 'Lalita Nritya' and Krishnan Kutty the 'Swarga Varnan' in Kathakali solo. The first part ended with the Manipuri item 'Brinda Nritya' by Smti. Shirin Vajifdar.

The expectations of the audience to see Gurus became keener as the curtain rose second time. The first of them to appear was Pt. Nabakumar Sinha, the G.O.M. of Manipuri School, who had condescended to grace the occasion with his personal appearance in a solo item, despite his advanced age. He was garlanded on behalf of the committee. With his son, Narendra Kumar and nephew Surendra Kumar, he demonstrated the structure and different modes of the Manipuri school and the beauty of Mridanga as the principal accompanying instrument. The Manipuri school could not have got a more authentic exponent than this veteran.

The Kathak school was initiated by Mr. Laxmidhara Bajpai a promising pupil of Pt. Shambu Maharaj. He faithfully and gracefully portrayed the interpretational aspect of the Kathak dance. Smti Kausalya, the talented daughter of Pt. Lachu Maharaj then made her expected appearance and skilfully interpreted the highlights of the Kathak technique which has been synonymous with the great house of the Kathak Gurus from which she hails. The curtain dropped with the academic and authentic demonstration by Guru Shambu Maharaj who incidentally gave utterance to a few home truths about the 'Kathak' and its interpretational technique. His pregnant utterances will be dealt with separately.

Tuesday's Recitals

In the evening programme on Tuesday Ramgopal and Party gave a very entertaining performance. The night programme consisted of several items by Gopinath and Thankamani and members of the Chitrodaya Nartakalayam of Travancore.

WEDNESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Rukmini Devi with artistes of Kalakshetra, Adyar, in dance drama Rukmini Swayamwaram.

9-30 p.m. Gopinath and Thankamani with members of Chitrodaya Nartakalayam.

ASIATIC WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION.

At the last meeting of the Bagh-bazar Gymnasium it has been decided to hold the 21st Annual Asiatic Weight Lifting Competition this year also in Calcutta as usual.

The following three Inter-nationallifts will be performed:—(1). Two Hands Military press with Barbell. (2). Two Hands Snatch with Barbell. (3). Two Hands Clean and Jerk with Barbell. Competitors are requested to communicate with the Secretary Competition Standing Committee, 77 Raja Raj Bulluv Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna and six pies postage stamp, for particulars.

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S. E. A. C. 17th Oct. 1944
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What Is The Wife's Duty?

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JAN. 25—RECITAL OF EUROPEAN and INDIAN DANCING at 9-30 p.m. at Excelsior Theatre.

JAN. 30, 31 & FEB. 1st.—CONCERTS OF RECORDED MUSIC at the Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall. (Admission free).

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Political defeat is not failure of spirit. But loss of faith in the things that survive the cruelties and insanities of men is real defeat.

—Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Serious developments may be expected soon in South Africa as a sequel to the retaliatory measures taken by the Government of India against Union nationals. The questions are being discussed in the South African Assembly whether the Union Government will consider the desirability of no longer receiving High Commissioners for India and whether the Indian Government regards South African Indians as Indian nationals and, if so, whether General Smuts "will request the Indian Government to repatriate their nationals and refrain from interfering in South Africa's internal affairs." As regards the first question, it is evidently in view of the High Commissioner's spirited speeches in defence of Indians' rights. But he is there for the very purpose of safeguarding Indians' interests. The Indians here and in South Africa have already expressed their desire for the withdrawal of the High Commissioner but the Government of India has so far refrained from recalling him in the hope that good sense may yet dawn on the Union Government before it is too late. If that hope is not to be fulfilled, Indians will be but too glad to withdraw the High Commissioner.

As regards the retaliatory measures already taken by the Government of India, we know that they have caused resentment in South Africa. Only the other day Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister for Finance, stated at the South African Institute of Race Relations Conference at Cape Town that the resentment was understandable enough. But he added: "It is also understandable that India should feel that it cannot disinterest itself from the grievances of voteless descendants of those Indians, whom, against its better judgment, it was importuned by South Africa to allow to come to our land." And it is because they are now voteless that their interests have to be safeguarded by the Government of India. They are nationals of South Africa and claim their full rights as such, and the question of their repatriation does not arise. But when they are deprived of their legitimate rights the mother country has got to take remedial action. Moreover, as Mr. Hofmeyr points out, "the 1927 Agreement admitted the stake of the Government of India in what was primarily our domestic problem."

It is no use, therefore, seeking to divert attention from the intrinsic merits of the Indian problem to the constitutional question whether the Indians of South Africa are the nationals of that Dominion or of India. All are agreed they are nationals of the Dominion. For that very reason they demand their just rights, and the justice of their rights is to be judged by all concerned. That the treatment meted out to them is a violation of the Cape Town Agreement and the Pretoria Agreement is generally conceded. Mr. Hofmeyr admits also that the treatment, "when judged in the light of Christian principles, scarcely bears examination". He says:

"The self-interest of the European brought the Indian to South Africa; self-interest has sought to get rid of him from the country; self-interest, in so far as this cannot be achieved, is determined to keep him in what is regarded as his place. Within the last year we have seen how the Pretoria Agreement, a sincere and honest effort to find a solution of the problem in its most important aspect, that is, in so far as it affects Natal; has been shipwrecked as a result of the display of mass intolerance which is one of the least creditable episodes in our history."

The only solution of the Indian problem is to drop every vestige of racial discrimination against Indians, to base their rights, as of others, on merits and to respect past Agreements scrupulously.

Examination Malpractices

The official statement, issued by the Registrar, University of Bombay, under direction of the syndicate, in connection with the malpractices at the last Matriculation examination, is the third instalment of its kind in one year. The statement is a bare unvarnished summary of the facts and decisions arrived at by the Syndicate. It gives no idea of the extent and nature of the evil, which, presumably, the Vice-Chancellor's Report has laid bare before the Syndicate. But, without any exercise of an over-ardent imagination, one can easily read between the lines of this statement, and realise the gravity of the evil, to put an end to which, it is obvious, would demand herculean labour. While congratulating the university authorities on the patience they have displayed in tracing the ramifications of the mischief, and the courage they have shown in punishing the evil-doers, without regard to their influence or connections, —which, in some cases are, we gather, very high indeed,—we cannot but emphasise that the evil is serious and deep-rooted; and unless effective steps are taken to guard against it, the name of the university will be mud; and the credit of its examinations nil.

We cannot say if there was any difference of opinion in the Syndicate regarding the degree of punishment to be meted out to all proved offenders. The statement makes it clear the guilt is not identical in every case. Every person caught and proved to have offended would, of course, plead not guilty or adduce attenuating circumstances. But the Syndicate seem to have firmly rejected these last-hour excuses and resolved to debar these betrayers of the confidence reposed in them from being appointed examiners, moderators or supervisors, for varying term of years. In addition, there is one case in which, following the precedent of the last such report, they have even resolved to submit to the Senate,—meeting shortly,—that action be taken under section 17 of the Act, recommending the Government to cancel the election of one of the fellows, who has gravely offended in this behalf and impose a disability against his future election or appointment as a fellow. We have already commented upon the queer wording of this strange section, which seems to stultify its own purpose by requiring a two-thirds majority of the entire Senate to support such a recommendation before it could be submitted to the Government. But though the requisite majority might not be obtained, because of the simple device of remaining absent or abstaining from voting by the friends and admirers(?) of the offenders, there can be no doubt of the moral effect of such a move in the mind of any decent man. The tragedy, however, lies in the fact that, in the university bodies themselves, some of these offenders have been elected to important and responsible places, even after the sorry tale of their malpractices had become public property, at least in university circles, if not in the public at large. Is there no means of preventing such cynical disregard to the decencies of public life? And must fellows of the university hold their party loyalty, or individual friendship, above the welfare of the rising generation? For with what face can such individuals, declared to be guilty of serious malpractices and punished for the same to the maximum powers vested in the Syndicate, rise as teachers in their places at schools or colleges, and hold forth on doctrines of high morality and precepts of good behaviour?

The pilloried individuals,—be they school teachers or college professors,—are not the only offenders of this kind, in all likelihood. They are just the rather clumsy lot, or those over-confident in their influence and connections, to believe they could do evil with impunity, and get away without paying the forfeit. But besides those who have been caught and punished, there must be many more; and it rests with the university authorities to make more exhaustive search and devise ways and means, not only to discover all others of the same species, but to deal with them in an exemplary manner so as to put an end to such practices, once and for all, as far as it may lie with human ingenuity to devise such means. If they have not the necessary powers and authority, let them approach proper quarters to obtain such powers and authorise them to the required degree. Let them also call upon the governing bodies of their affiliated colleges and recognised schools to second them in their efforts to discover and punish the guilty, not only in the university but also where such persons are employed to-day in any position of influence or instruction to the rising generation; and thereby free the youth of the community from such corrupting influences.

The case does not end, however, with the guilty examiners. There is the tale of the students, who, even if they have not offended directly, seem to have so worked upon their parents, guardians, friends or relations as to make the latter exert all their influence to pull the wires and make their marionettes dance to the tune they play. The official statement shows strange leniency towards such students, most of whom are only reduced to the original position they would have had, had there been no malpractices in their behalf. Is this enough? And will it be a sufficient deterrent to such budding geniuses in crime? We trust the conscience of the university public will not be too squeamish, and quietly submit to this most unequal, ineffectual and inconclusive treatment to the several candidates. There seems no logic, also, (in the absence of fuller details or information), in selecting one candidate for a somewhat heavier punishment. The public is entitled to know why such seeming discrimination is made in favour of or against individual candidates who seem to have all offended alike. We trust all relevant material will be available to the public at the same time of the Senate meeting, which, we understand is to be specially held to consider the entire problem of malpractices at university examinations.

In all this, there is not a word of the ultimate fountain-head of the evil. Surely the small fry of school teachers and college dons could not have dared to raise marks and manipulate results, unless they were insured against penalty. Some very influential people must have been forcing or inducing them to play such havoc. Why are their names withheld from the public,—assuming the university authorities are aware of some if not all of them? Unless and until the knife is applied to the root of the diseased limb, and a wholesome amputation performed before gangrene sets in, we fear the Bombay University, till now noted for the strictness of its examination code, will lose all the reputation it has acquired in 75 years of unsullied existence.

Frankly Speaking

Victories Galore

The magnitude and success of the great Russian offensive are measured by the number both of the square miles covered and the Orders of the Day issued by Marshal Stalin. The latter average nearly five a day, an eloquent commentary on the significance of the progress. The Germans themselves have been forced to admit its tremendous sweep and imminent possibilities. Across the famous battle-field of Tannenberg where Soviet Russia has just avenged the defeat of Czarist Russia in 1914, a German commentator reports that "Soviet armoured spearheads have pushed far into the rear of German troops." Here is the possible making of a big disaster. But that is not the only threat.

Pathetic Appeal

Soviet Armies are sweeping westwards from the Baltic to Hungary at a speed of something like twenty miles a day. Where will it all end, for the roads lead to Berlin with such prizes as industrial Silesia only the next milestone in the stride forward? The Germans are, as they should be, alarmed. An article has been circulated to the German papers which says that "the military situation on the Eastern Front is serious." It is followed by a sort of mystic conjuring up of the Fuehrer's superhuman powers. Germans are assured that "there is, however, no reason at all to become perturbed or nervous because the Fuehrer has taken all steps to meet every possible contingency." The resort to the Hitler myth is rather pathetic. But it should not be laughed away summarily. It is not impossible for the Germans on suicide bent to increase their resistance notably within the next few days although they cannot turn the avalanche back.

A Great Event

In the circumstances the re-capture by the Chinese of Wanting and their link-up with General Sultan's forces is the best news of the Burma campaign so far. For, as General Sultan has formally announced, the Ledo Road has been linked with the Burma Road and is now open. We take it that the route is also safe from any future danger from the Japanese, otherwise the American General would not have publicly committed himself as he did. That being so, let us greet it as a historic event which it is. For over two years now, ever since the Japs swept into Burma and cut China's lifeline that country had been virtually isolated from the world and suffered terribly. There was, of course, the aerial route over "the Hump", but it could serve only for the transport of the most vital and light material and that too in very limited quantities and mainly for the use of the American air force. The Chinese themselves were, as it were, starving militarily and otherwise.

Message Of Hope

The Ledo-Burma Road is a long awaited message of hope and relief to them. Not much can be carried over the road compared with China's needs, even the normal needs of a country fighting one of the most powerful military machines of to-day. But it would be a great deal more than the virtual nothing which had been China's lot. Some heavy equipment, trucks and heavy material without which Chinese life had been at a standstill in every aspect have already been waiting at Myitkyina. They must now be on their open way to China. They will come as a timely boon. General Chennault's statement is noteworthy and must be emphasised that if the American Air Force stalled the Japanese offensive the Chinese armies too made their contribution even though they fought "all but unarmed". Moreover, the Japs have not given up their offensive plans in China and, in fact, are already making further preparations. The Chinese will need all the assistance they can quickly get to frustrate the next enemy offensive.

Peter's Latest

It appears that young King Peter of Yugo-Slavia has himself signed and sealed his own doom and that there remains in the process only the last formality. He has asked for the resignation of his Premier Doctor Subasic and, presumably, the whole cabinet. The reason given is rather clever, a tribute to the intelligence of his advisers but hardly to their commonsense and to their sense of realities. The King accepts Marshal Tito's stand regarding communications with His Majesty through the constitutional medium of the Cabinet and, therefore, dismisses Doctor Subasic in whom he has no confidence, to appoint someone in whom he has confidence in order to negotiate with Marshal Tito. What his youthful Majesty forgets is that it is Doctor Subasic in whom Marshal Tito and the Big Three have confidence and they are the parties that count. Does he really imagine that the Subasic-Tito agreement that has been accepted by all except himself and his entourage can be modified through another Premier? Nor do the King and his advisers seem to be conscious of the consequence of having twice surprised and defied the Allied Governments. Whatever likelihood, if any, there was of the return of king Peter to Yugo-Slavia has now been liquidated by the Royalists in their silly efforts to ensure it. The inevitable result should not be unwelcome. The "monarchs" have been the bane of the Balkans. Their exit will help in peace, progress and co-operation among the countries instead of dangerous rivalries.

International Cultural Exhibition

The Executive Committee of the International Cultural Exhibition which is being held in Bombay under the auspices of the Rotary Club has published a souvenir book of the Exhibition. It is a beautifully printed and illustrated volume. Much valuable and interesting information about countries the cultural side of whose activities one finds exhibited at the Exhibition—which should be visited by every citizen of Bombay—is given in the souvenir which is available for sale at Rs. 2/8/- per copy at the Souvenir Book Sales Committee at the International Cultural Exhibition Office, Patel House, Churchgate Street.

JAI PRAKASH AND LOHIA

Hearing Of 'Habeas Corpus' Petitions Postponed

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The hearing of the 'habeas corpus' petitions of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was to be held before Justice Mohamed Munir of the Lahore High Court to-day but it was postponed till Thursday next on a request by the Advocate General.

Petitions On Behalf Of Nephews Of Subhas

Two 'habeas corpus' petitions filed on behalf of Mr. Satish Chander Bose, Barrat-Law, Calcutta against the detention of his son Dwajinder Bose and his nephew Arbindu Bose who are at present lodged in a Punjab Jail as security prisoners came up for preliminary hearing to-day before Mr. Justice Marten of the Lahore High Court.

Malik Barkat Ali advocate appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

His Lordship recommended to the Chief Justice that as the earlier 'habeas corpus' petitions of these two security prisoners had already been dealt with by Mr. Justice Diwan Ram Lal, the present applications should therefore be sent to him for disposal.

Both the detenus are nephews of Subhas Chandra Bose.—A. P.

"Quit Baluchistan Order" Cancelled

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 23: The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has cancelled the order served in Feb. 1942 on Sardar Ajit Singh Sahni, ex-General Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Watan, Baluchistan, directing him to quit Baluchistan.

It may be recalled that the Home Member, Government of India, had promised to reconsider the externment order in reply to a question asked by Mr. Abdul Qaiyum during the last session of the Central Assembly.—A. P.

A.-I. N. E. C. Executive

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23: The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will meet on January 26 at 11 a.m. at the Great Eastern Hotel.

After the meeting the members will be entertained to lunch by the Reception Committee of the A.-I.N.E.C.—A. P.

M. P.'s Can Visit France Now

LONDON, Jan. 23: British members of Parliament will now be able to travel to France.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliament Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security, announcing this in the Commons to-day said this was now possible owing to the improved transport position. This facility does not apply to war zones.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 22: The establishment of a Far Eastern Regional Conference on India and the Far East will be the pick of the subjects to be considered when the Governing Body of the International Labour Office meets in London on Thursday.

COURT CAUSERIE

JURY IS NOT COURT

BY NESTAR

As stated by the Earl of Halsbury in his monumental work on the Laws of England, the term "Court" had the original meaning of the King's Palace, and has subsequently acquired the meaning of being the place where justice is administered, and thence again the meaning of the persons who exercise judicial functions under authority derived from the King. But while as a verb it has retained its colourful meaning, as a noun the word "court" has gradually shed its colourfulness. In a very recent case, an apellate bench consisting of Mr. Justice Wadia and Mr. Justice Sen have given that term an unduly narrow interpretation. They have held that the jury in a criminal trial is not a constituent element of the Court. The learned judges have arrived at this conclusion mainly on the ground that those parts of the Criminal Procedure Code which deal with trial by jury draw a distinction between the Court and the Jury. It is true that when this group of sections refers to the Court it means the judge as distinguished from the jury, but that is merely because in the context that distinction has to be drawn—for instance in Section 303, which says that unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the Jury shall return a verdict on all charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is. This very section on which the learned judges have relied shows, however, that the words "Court" and "Judge" have been used in it indiscriminately. Moreover, a "Judge" is certainly the "Court" and it is not wrong to use the latter term for the former. But is it right to draw merely from such use the inference that the term "Court" necessarily excludes a "jury"? We do not agree with the learned judges when they say that in the definition of the expression "Court of Justice" in the Penal Code, there is no reference to a jury. When that section defines a Court of Justice as a Judge or a body of Judges empowered by law to act judicially, a jury is in our opinion well within its terms because a Judge without a jury would be incomplete as a criminal court and cannot "act judicially." The learned judges have overlooked the definition of "Court" in the Evidence Act as including all persons legally authorized to take evidence. It is true that it has been held that that definition has been framed only for the purposes of the Evidence Act itself, and should not be extended beyond its legitimate scope, but as has been pointed out in an old Calcutta decision of a strong Full Bench of five judges which also the learned judges seem to have overlooked, this much, at least, is clear that the definition of "Court" in the Evidence Act does not exclude the jury. It, as the same Calcutta case says, there is no trace either in the Evidence Act or in the Criminal Procedure Code of an intention to separate evidence which may be considered by a jury from that which may be considered by a judge, surely the jury together with the judge constitutes the Court! We cannot help feeling that the grounds on which the learned judges of our Court have based their decision are unconvincing, and the decision itself wrong. It is clearly inconsistent to hold that, if the accused had been convicted at a trial by a jury composed of a wrong number, their convictions must be set aside on the ground that the trial was held "by a Court not competent to hold it," but that if they had been acquitted, they could not be tried again on the ground that they had already been once tried "by a Court of competent jurisdiction" and acquitted! And yet that was what actually happened in the case we are considering. Times out of number have we heard Judges as well as counsel exalt the jury by perorating before them that they together with the Judge constitute the Court. It appears to us that that is the correct position.

Training Of "Unprofessional Judges"

In a speech made by him in England soon after he returned home on retirement, Sir John Beaumont, our ex-Chief Justice, made certain valuable suggestions for legal reform in India. One of these suggestions was the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. He also suggested the abolition of the system of drawing our District Judges and even High Court Judges from the Indian Civil Service. Coming, as it does, from a man of his experience and ability, this suggestion is entitled to great weight. It is indeed an anomaly that officers who are to discharge the highest judicial functions are drawn from a class, none of whose members have ever been legal practioners, and hardly any have ever been students of law! Small wonder then that both lawyers as well as the litigating public are dissatisfied with their performances and find it, indeed a comfort that Sir John Beaumont has voiced their sentiments and sanctified them with the weight of his authority.

As against this it is urged, however, that having regard to the conditions prevailing in the Districts, the I.C.S. is, from the point of view of integrity as well as capacity, the best available material from which the District Judiciary may be drawn, and that having regard to their long experience in the Districts the District Judges are the best fitted to be Judges on the appellate side of the High Court which deals with appeals from the mofussil. In all fairness it cannot be disputed that the I.C.S. as a class furnishes material of high calibre and integrity. But if the system of recruiting the judiciary from the I.C.S. is to continue as a necessary evil, the system of training these "unprofessional judges", as the Privy Council has dubbed them, needs a complete overhaul.

It is, indeed, interesting to know how these judges are trained at present. With the exception of the very few who have studied law in England, either in the University, or at the Inns of Court, or as an optional in the I.C.S. examination itself, the Young Civil Servant comes out to India with a smattering of criminal law and Hindu and Mahomedan law acquired during the short period of probationary training given to him in England soon after his recruitment. In his fifth year of service, the young recruit to the I.C.S. is given the option of choosing whether he will go in for the Judiciary or the Executive. If he chooses the former and is selected for the purpose by the High Court, he is shunted off as an Assistant Judge (Under Training) to some district under the benevolent supervision of the District and Sessions Judge of the place. There he is given petty cases to try, so that he is supposed to train himself for a high judicial career by an easy process of trial and error. After spending a year that way, he is packed off to the High Court for a period of three months to complete his training under the care of one of its judges. He is made to sit in the Courts of all its Judges turn by turn and is made to practice writing judgments. This is the only effective training he gets. With this equipment consisting of a little knowledge of law, a little experience and an exaggerated sense of self-importance, he goes out into the world as a full-fledged Assistant District and Sessions Judge, to be promoted, after twenty more years of trial and error, to the High Court! But the only precaution before he is elevated to the High Court is that he is allowed two years' study leave to go to England, if he desires to avail himself of it.

We would suggest for the consideration of the Government the following training for these recruits to the judiciary from the I.C.S. instead of that detailed above. As soon as they select the judiciary, they should for one year be made to study Indian law, particularly our civil enactments, in a special law college to be set up in Delhi by the Government for that purpose, to which trainees from all over India should be sent. After completing a year's course there, they should, by way of practical training, be made to study in the Chambers of the Advocates-General of the Provinces to which they have been assigned, to work with them as their "devils" for another period of a year. This would be more beneficial than the two years' study leave under the present system. The three months' training which they undergo in the High Court under the present system may be retained and imparted after they have finished reading with the Advocate-General. At the end of this total period of training for 2 years and 3 months, the young I.C.S. officer will go out into the districts a much better judge than he now does. Nor will the course of training suggested by us lay a greater strain on the public purse than the present system which includes a two years' study leave to England.

"M. G." ON INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Community Franchise" May Be Offered But Compromise Not Likely

LONDON, Jan. 23: Unfortunately in South Africa, whenever a dispute with racial possibilities arises, there are not wanting those whose emotional outlook leads them to stress racial antagonism, nor unfortunately those who see a way to make political capital out of popular emotion writes the South African correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in reviewing the position of Indians in the Union.

The correspondent, referring to the Natal Ordinance, says: "The new Administrator Douglas Mitchell is more 'persona grata' with the Indian community than Heaton Nicholls and certainly intends to administer the Ordinance equitably, but the Indian community will probably resist the Ordinance, no matter who is charged with administering it, partly because it reflects a much wider policy of legal and racial segregation 'Reservation' has been necessary, not only politically but legally, since the Ordinance is 'ultra vires' of the Pegging Act which will have to be repealed. The Bill for the repeal of the Pegging Act will raise the whole question for a debate in the Union Parliament. It seems likely that the question of Indian representation will also come up for this session. But the unhappy fact must be faced that friends of Indians in Parliament can probably be counted on fingers of both hands.

"Unpleasant though it may be for the Liberals to face facts, some restrictions are inevitable, and the only franchise likely to be offered is community franchise. Humanly speaking the way out is not easy to see, as the Indian community has a reputation for refusing compromise solutions, particularly on franchise. It holds that the exercise of citizenship rights should be free of the race bar."—Reuter.

Poona Celebrates Gadkari's Anniversary

POONA, Jan. 23: The 26th death anniversary of late Ram Ganesh Gadkari, famous Marathi poet, dramatist and author was celebrated here to-day. Mr. V. B. Deshmukh, President of the Poona City Municipality, presided.—A. P.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23: President Roosevelt has appointed Judge Sam Rosenman to make an economic survey of England, France, Belgium and Holland, dealing mainly with civilian needs in devastated areas.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, January 21: The Polish Prime Minister in London M. Archiszewski, revealed in an interview with the London "Evening Standard", on Friday, that his Government urges preparing a new memorandum on the Soviet-Polish deadlock. This will be sent to the heads of Allied Governments, including Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt in the next few days.

—Reuter.

★ ★ ★

Reuter's political correspondent says, according to a London message, that the report about an All-Party deputation of M. P.'s visiting India is premature.

It doesn't, however, make much difference. In case of materialising two it would have been an abortion.

★ ★ ★

A white representative in the South African House of Assembly demands that General Smuts ask the Indian Government to repatriate their nationals and refrain from interfering in South Africa's internal affairs.

The Indian Government should reply by asking the Whites also to repatriate themselves and refrain from interfering in South Africa's and, indeed, the continent's internal affairs.

But it won't.

★ ★ ★

Mr. M. A. Jinnah from Bombay and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan from Bangalore have, on the 22nd of January, repudiated all political rumours arising out of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's meeting with the latter.

The coincidence is, however, entirely accidental

★ ★ ★

Apropos of the story about Mr. G. M. Syed's internment, the Qaid-e Azam says: "The less false reports the Congress press publishes, the better it will be for all of us."

Which, of course, rules out any possibility of the United Press having got it from Muslim Leaguers even if it did.

★ ★ ★

Sir Chunilal Mehta argues that the Bombay Industrialists have, in their Plan, "struck a golden mean between Capitalism and Socialism."

He shouldn't have used the word "golden". Some critics might fasten on it with great debating advantage.

★ ★ ★

Russians Far in German Rear

—Headline.

Wrong, says the Junior Colleague. It's the Western Allies who are in the German rear.

★ ★ ★

His Majesty King Peter, technically of Yugo-Slavia, has asked Doctor Subasic to resign.

This is a case of making hell for oneself even without the sun shining.

★ ★ ★

The girl handed the post office clerk a telegram containing only one word—"Yes."

The clerk said: "You know, you can send eight more words for the same price."

"I know I can", replied the girl, blushing furiously, "but don't you think it would look too eager if I said it nine times?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every man should be a critic of his own actions.

★ ★ ★

When some men lose money they employ a lawyer—and lost some more.

★ ★ ★

The uncommonly smart boy is lucky to have common sense in after years

★ ★ ★

If you would flatter a man tell him that he is proof against flattery.

★ ★ ★

When a young man flatters a girl she decides later that he really meant it.

★ ★ ★

Some people are too honest to take advice they haven't paid for, and others are too wise.

AMERICAN PARATROOPER TO DIE

Death Sentence Also For Dancer Elizabeth Jones In "Cleft Chin" Case

LONDON, Jan. 23: The trial for the murder of a taxi driver, which aroused nation-wide interest as the "cleft chin" case, finished to-day with death sentence for an American paratrooper, Karl Gustav Hulten, and Elizabeth Jones an eighteen-year-old dancer. They were found guilty of murder of George Heath, 34 year-old driver with a "cleft chin". The girl Jones was recommended for mercy by the jury.

The murder which was committed in Heath's taxi-cab was for robbery. Prosecution showed that Hulten shot Heath with a revolver and after Jones had robbed his pockets, the body was dumped in a ditch. During the trial which lasted several days the girl tried to plead that she committed the acts under fear of violence from Hulten.—Reuter.

CENTRAL COAL BOARD FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 23: As an alternative to the nationalisation solution favoured by miners' leaders, a new far-reaching plan to solve the problem of the future of Britain's coal industry has been submitted to coal-owners by Mr. Robert Foot, Chairman of the Mining Association.

The main proposal is that colliery-owners, recognising that they are a public service, shall set up a Central Coal Board of sixteen experts—a private "Parliament of the Industry"—whose decisions on all coal undertakings must be binding. The Board will have power to survey the whole coal industry through district boards.

The report favours a five-day week for miners after the war, if they can produce the needed weekly output within that time.—Reuter.

FRANCE CONSCRIPTS WARTIME LABOUR.

PARIS, Jan. 23: Wartime conscription of labour is announced by the French Labour Minister.—Reuter.

Allies Push North And West Of St. Vith

Heavy Fighting Continues In Area Of Saint Joost

S.H.A.E.F. PARIS, Jan. 23: Gen. Eisenhower's communique to-day said: "North of Zettern, Allied forces have driven the enemy across the De Linge canal. North-east of Echt heavy fighting continues in the area of St. Joost, where the enemy has reinforced his units with local reserves.

We repulsed counter-attacks against Waldfeucht and farther to the south-east our units occupied the villages of Honten and Selsten.

Our forces have cleared Born and against light resistance have pushed to a point two miles north of St. Vith. We entered Hinderhausen, 3 1/2 miles west of St. Vith.

ALLIES GIVE UP HIGH GROUND. Our troops, meeting slightly stiffening opposition, have given the high ground south-west Hinderhausen. We gained upto 1.500 yards east of the line Hinderhausen-Rogery and our elements east and south-east of Bovigny have driven 3,000 yards eastwards, meeting little resistance.

Along the Houffalize—St. Vith road our units have cleared Gouvy, three miles east of Cherain.

Other elements moving north-east from the Bastogne Area took Hachiville and advanced 1 1/2 miles to the north-east. Our units on the Bastogne St. Vith road are less than a mile south-west of Trois Vierges. Boevange, three miles west of Clervaux has been taken.

Wiltz has been cleared of the enemy and our troops have taken Nortrange, two miles to the north-west. North-east of Bounscheid our forces east of the Sauer river have taken Lipperscheid and gained more than a mile farther north.

In the area south-east of Remich more enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed in the vicinity of Tettingen. On the south side of the Colmar sector principal suburbs of Mulhouse have been cleared in our attacks of the last three days and gains have been made in the vicinity of Cernay. This progress was made against stiff enemy resistance through snow storms and over icy roads. The forest of Nonnen Bruch south of Cernay has been cleared and more than 1,000 prisoners have been counted.

In the Bitche salient the enemy made aggressive attempts to infiltrate. Our forces mopped up hostile elements which penetrated our forward dispositions. Patrols were active on the Rhine west bank north of Strasbourg but no major fighting developed. Late reports disclosed that 12 rather than four tanks were knocked out in Sunday's actions.

During the day seven enemy aircraft were shot down and eight destroyed on ground. From the day's operations nine heavy bombers two medium bombers and 11 fighters were missing.—Reuter.

Government Should Give Up Increased General Tax

Prof. Davar's Suggestion: Scheme For Increased Water Supply Under Consideration

The general debate on the annual budget was continued at two consecutive meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday and Tuesday.

Among those who participated were Dr. Homi J. Pavri, Mr. M. V. Donde, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ramnath Podar, Mr. Morichand Kapadia Mr. P. M. Chinoy, Dr. J. A'Colleco, Prof. Sohrab Davar, Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Dr. Mascarenhas, Mr. C. N. Pupala, Mr. Mohanlal Desai and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. U. M. Mirchandani.

Dr. Pavri blamed the Congress Government for taking away the sources of revenue which belonged to the Municipality. Instead of Government collecting the taxes and giving a share to local bodies as in progressive countries of Europe, the Government made the Corporation its tax-collecting agency.

Mr. M. V. Donde referred to the indiscipline among the 3,000 teachers of the Schools Committee, who owed allegiance to 13 different teachers' Unions. A sub-committee had been appointed to go into the question more than a year ago but nothing tangible had resulted.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas pleaded for an extension of amenities to the middle and poor classes.

ENHANCED WATER TAX

Mr. Ramnath Podar criticised the enhanced water tax for industrial establishments and stated that there was no case for this discrimination. He also criticised the enhancement of the general tax and pleaded for exemption for properties whose rateable value was less than Rs. 2,000.

Mr. P. M. Chinov while defending the enhancement of the general tax hoped that it would be possible at a future date to reduce the rate of levy for charitable establishments and small properties. He also suggested the observance of a "conservancy week" to educate the public in habits conducive to sanitation and health.

Prof. Davar stated that tenants who sublet their houses at higher rates were escaping the incidents of the general tax and suggested that the Rent Act should be suitably amended to rope them in. Now that prohibition was hardly in operation he thought that Government should give up the increased general tax. He also suggested that the Municipal Act should be amended so as to vest the Corporation and the Standing Committee with powers to check and supervise the activities of the Schools Committee.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala suggested that steps towards the construction of the Vaitarana scheme should be expedited.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of his speech expressed satisfaction that they were able to continue their services despite the critical times during which they were passing. He scouted the suggestion that the post-war reconstruction fund was 'ultra vires.' While expressing sympathy with the demand for augmenting water supply he said that it would be unwise to incur a huge outlay of expenditure for something which was uncertain. He revealed that he had informal talks with the Governor of Bombay and that the latter had expressed himself willing to help. He stated that the question which involved the Tatas was being investigated and he soon hoped to come forward with suitable proposals.

The Corporation adjourned to 4-10 p.m. today (Wednesday).

"SLANDER OF MARATHAS"

Kolhapur Conference Condemns Madgaonkar Report

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 22.

The Kolhapur State Maratha Conference concluded its first session today. The conference passed resolutions expressing loyalty to Chhatrapati's 'Gadi' and condoling the deaths of the late Vithal Ramji Shinde, and Anna Saheb Achrekar, Divan of Janjira. Twenty more resolutions were also passed.

The conference condemned the Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar report, which stated that bribery was rampant in the Kolhapur Judiciary and suggested the overhauling of the Department as a piece of wicked slander of Kolhapur Marathas in general and Maratha officers in particular, and demanded its outright destruction and dismissal of Sir Govindrao from his present post of Supreme Court Judge here within one month. —A. P.

Cyclone Havoc In Sylhet

SYLHET, (Assam) Jan. 23.

Three hundred houses, including a school building, have collapsed at Sreepur and other villages as a result of a severe cyclone which recently passed over certain areas in South Sylhet. An 80-year-old woman was buried under the debris and many persons were injured.—A. P.

Biswanath Das At Cuttack

CUTTACK, Jan. 23.

Mr. Biswanath Das, ex-Premier of Orissa who was recently released from jail, arrived here to-day. He will stay in Cuttack for a couple of days during which time he will have informal talks with Congress workers on the present food and political situation in the province.—A. P.

Students Take To Cleaning Harijan Houses In Karphal

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSLI, Jan. 21.

A batch of 30 students from the Shivaji Boarding went to a village known as Karphal and cleared and cleaned 300-400 houses belonging to the Harijans. They further interviewed the Harijans and listened to their grievances and took a note. This has created great awakening afterwards the villagers gave a dinner of bread and vegetable to the students.

PT. VEDALANKAR DEAD

PATNA, Jan. 23.

The death has occurred of Pandit Chandra Gupt Vedalankar, a former Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at the Bankipur Arya Samaj last night.—A. P.

HUSH MONEY PAID TO HUSBAND

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blagden)

Mrs. Mavis Cassim Haji .. Plaintiff

vs.

Mahomed Cassim Haji .. Defendant

This was a suit by the plaintiff, a young Anglo-Indian nurse, against her husband to recover from him two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 968 which she alleged belonged to her and which the defendant wrongfully claimed as his own.

The plaintiff's case was that she married the defendant a Khoja, in November 1940 when the defendant was earning Rs. 90 per month as an employee in the Bombay Municipality. She alleged that even after the marriage it was she who was mainly contributing towards the household expenses out of her earnings as a nurse which was paid into a joint account opened in their names in the Central Bank somewhere in 1942. The defendant used to operate on this account. The plaintiff alleged that in June 1943, Y. R. Parpia, the brother-in-law of her husband paid Rs. 10,000 to the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff. Out of this amount half were banked in the joint account and half were deposited on fixed deposit in the same Bank.

In November 1943 disputes arose and in February 1944, the plaintiff and the defendant separated.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,000 in fixed deposit and Rs. 968 being the balance of the joint account as her own.

The defendant alleged that Rs. 10,000 had been paid by Y. R. Parpia to him when he threatened to take proceedings for his having had illicit intercourse with the plaintiff, and that it belonged to him. The defendant counterclaimed for a declaration as the ownership of the Rs. 5,000 in fixed deposit, for vacant possession of the flat, and for various articles of his lying with the plaintiff or Rs 1,000 as their value.

JUDGMENT

Dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs, His Lordship believed the defendant's story that Rs. 10,000 had been paid to him by Y. R. Parpia as alleged and that they belonged to the defendant though banked in joint account. With regard to Rs 968 at the foot of the joint account His Lordship held that the account had been adjusted.

On the counterclaim, His Lordship held that the tenancy and the furniture belonged to the plaintiff alone, but the radio, wrist watch and clothes belonged to the defendant and ordered the plaintiff to hand them over to the defendant or to pay their value assessed at Rs. 600.

Mr. E. B. Ghasvala and Mr K. A. Somjee instructed by Messrs. Daftary Fereira and Diwan appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. D. B. Desai instructed by Messrs. Eastley Lam & Co. appeared for the defendant.

MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

The Marwari Relief Society acknowledges gifts of cloths, blankets, etc., from the following commercial organisations for free distribution among the epidemic-stricken people of North Bihar. Distribution work is going on in the districts of Champaran Darbhanga, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur: —(1.) M/S. Jute and Gunny Association Ltd. of Calcutta. 8 bales. (2.) M/S Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. of Calcutta, 5 bales (3.) M/S India United Mills Ltd. of Bombay. 5 bales. (4.) M/S Apollo Mills Ltd of Bombay. 1 bale. (5.) M/S Killick Nixon and Co. Ltd. of Bombay, 1 bale Total 20 bales.

The Seventh Annual Conference of the All Kerala Students' Federation will be held at Calicut on Saturday and Sunday (10th and 11th Feb. 45.)

Ambedkar Modifies His Stand!

Surprising Change Of Outlook Revealed In Second Edition Of "Thoughts On Pakistan"

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

The Special Correspondent of the India Press Service understands that the second edition of Dr. Ambedkar's "Thoughts On Pakistan" is almost ready, and will be published very shortly. This edition is stated to be uptodate, and to include the latest phase in Indian politics, as also the recent Gandhi-Jinnah talks in all their bearings.

It is reported that Dr. Ambedkar has modified his stand he had taken in the first edition with regard to Pakistan demand of the Muslim League which he had supported, and that the present volume is likely to contain surprising changes in his outlook on the communal politics and religious controversies.

The Hindu religion which was the target of attack by the doctor all these years, has, it is said, received greater consideration, if not admiration, at his hands this time.

As a result of close study and also his recent meetings in Benares with Pandit Malavivaji and Dr. Bhagwandas, the two great exponents of Hindu religion, the doctor seems to have sobered down considerably with regard to his attitude towards this ancient religion. In this connection an interesting sidelight on his recent activities in search of more facts about Hindu religion is reported. It is said that during his recent visit to Poona, the learned Doctor visited a local Vedic Institution privately, and closely witnessed a special Yagna performance and made a detailed study. —India Press Service.

Mrs. Naidu To Inaugurate Literacy Week To-day

The 4th Literacy Week organised by the Bombay City Adult Education Committee will be celebrated from 24th to 30th January 1945. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will inaugurate the programme on Wednesday, the 24th instant at a meeting to be held at 6 p.m. at the Assembly Hall of St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao (opposite the Small Causes Court).

SAPRU WELCOMES M. P.'s DELEGATION

LONDON, Jan. 23: Chairman of the Committee of India Congressmen Mr. P. B. Seal brought to the House of Commons this afternoon a cable from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru saying that he strongly favoured sending to India of a delegation representing all the Parliamentary parties.

Mr. Seal discussed the suggestion with a number of members.—Reuter.

CENTRAL GOVT.'S OFFER TO PROVINCES

Subsidy For Post-War Development Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

It is reliably learnt that the Central Government have issued an urgent circular to provincial Governments to submit their estimates of probable financial condition during the first five years after war.

It is stated that the Central Government have decided to subsidise the post-war development programme of provincial Governments to the extent of about Rs. 300 crores. Bombay Government will get a subsidy of about Rs. 26 crores on the basis of population.

It is also gathered that in order to get additional finance, the Bombay Government may impose Sales Tax.

BUILDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Second Session Of All-India Federation

The Second Session of the All-India Federation of Builders' Associations was held on the 19th and 20th January 1945 at Agra at which the President, Mr. S. C. Bannerjee, presided. Delegates representing the Central, Northern, Western and Southern Indian Builders' Associations were present.

Prior to the commencement of the sessions, a responsible representative who came from the General Headquarters, addressed the members, and the President thanked him in reply after which the session began to transact business and lasted for two days.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to consider the suggestion for the floating of a Bank and an Insurance Company for the benefit of the builders and traders.

The question of revision of the form of Standard Contract for the works carried out throughout the country was also discussed.

An interesting issue regarding the Arbitration Clause between the Government and the Contractors was also the subject of discussion.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

The question of Income-tax assessment was also discussed. Members expressed their views and it was noticed that in many cases the authorities have arbitrarily 'assumed' excessive profits for assessment. It was also pointed out that the income-tax assessment even for period as far back as 1939/40—was not yet finalised, thereby nobody knows their commitments with the result the builders are hesitant to increase their commitments by taking up more works. The President Mr. Banerjee desired the members to bring forth specific instances before the Federation.

The session ended on the 20th instant and on the night there was the (third Annual) Dinner of the Central Association at which all the local Civil and Military Officials were present. Rai Sahib Captain Kirparam, President of the Central Association, spoke on the occasion.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA, 1943-44

The Report of the Reserve Bank of India on Currency and Finance, 1943-44 makes most interesting reading, both in what it says as well as in what it leaves unsaid. There are many matters in the Report, relating to comparative position in other countries, which are highly informative as well as instructive. But the more one studies that document, the more one becomes conscious of 'lacunae'. The compiler of the Report had, no doubt, excellent reasons to leave such 'lacunae' unfilled. The effect of the War, now in its fifth year, over economic conditions all over the world, and in this country in particular, is evident on every page, and in every paragraph; but in none, perhaps, so intensely as in the conditions affecting the foreign trade of the country.

The foreign trade of India for 1943-44 shows in value an increase in the aggregate over the year preceding. But, when carefully analysed, this does not give any corresponding ground for satisfaction. The quantum of the seaborne trade is still below,—much below,—the pre-war level, even though that level itself had been depressed heavily because of the World Depression of the thirties. Taking 1938-39 as the base, equal to 100, the following comparison between the quantum of exports and the imports is suggestive.

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
IMPORTS:			
Quantum	74.2	37.6	39.9
Increase or Decrease	—8.7 p.c.	—49.3 p.c.	+6.1 p.c.
Price Level	153.4	192.9	196.5
Inc. or Decrease	+21.1	+25.7	+1.3
EXPORTS:			
Quantum	93.7	62.4	53.8
Inc. or Decrease	6.4 p.c.	—33.3 p.c.	—13.8 p.c.
Price Level	155.8	184.6	227.4
Increase or Decrease	+19.6 p.c.	+18.4 p.c.	+23.2 p.c.

Quantitatively, therefore trade has fallen in both directions. But the fall in the quantum of Imports is much greater than that of Exports. There seems, however, to be a recovery in Imports, in 1943-44, which the exports side still does not evince in the same degree. That is probably due to the menace of submarine warfare, which declined in 1943-44; but was very heavy in 1942-43; and which must consequently have affected imports. And as for the growing volume U. S. production in 1943-44 must have rendered the same volume of war-time purchases in India unnecessary for Britain and her allies. The price-level is again higher in exports than in imports. The value figures therefore obscure the above feature, as the rupee has depreciated considerably during the war. The total value of Imports and Exports for the four years given below are: (Figures in Crores of Rs.)

	Imports	Exports
1938-39	152.33	162.79
1941-42	173.27	237.58
1942-43	110.45	187.64
1943-44	118.85	199.20

The imports do not include, in war years, the imports on account of Defence, nor the transactions covered by Lease-Lend.

In terms of value, the Balance of Trade in favour of India is likewise heavy; and steadily rising. It does not exceed the highest balance reached in the years before the World Depression; but even so its liquidation presents a problem which baffles the statesmanship of both India and Britain. The Report, however, is utterly silent as regards the ways and means of meeting this balance, or any portion of it. But the accumulation of the Sterling Balances, and the Sterling investments in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, are quite eloquent on that head. The pre-war streams of payments for "invisible" imports into India, are rapidly drying up, particularly in respect of interest on the Sterling debt of the Government of India, and the imports of bullion about which no information is vouchsafed. If there is any increase on account of leave and pensions allowances due to foreign public servants of the Indian Government, that is more than swallowed up by the enormous and steadily increasing purchases of the British Government in India, during and because of the War, for which they have nothing substantial or valuable to give in return, except, of course their I.O.U's.

The growth of the Sterling Assets of the Reserve Bank, and their disposal, as given in the Table below, has its own significance:—

(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

	Sept. '39 Mar. '40	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4
Sterling Assets held at end of previous period by R. B.	64	142	144	284	511
Sterling purchased by the R. B.	86	76	98	122	140
Sterling payments by H. M. Govt.	16	43	201	310	365
Total amount of Sterling available for disposal and disposed	166	261	443	716	1016
Disposal Sterling utilised for Repatriation Schemes	22	89	110	160	18
Other Sterling Commitments	2	28	49	45	56
Sterling Holdings of the R. B. at end of period	142	144	284	511	945
TOTAL	166	261	443	716	1016

The aggregate of the cash balances of the Bank held abroad in sterling, according to the latest available statement, and the securities in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank, exceeds over a thousand crores; and presents a problem for India as well as Britain, which promises to be the thorniest ever occurring in the hundred odd years of Indo-British relations. If and when the International Monetary Fund is established, as arranged at Breton Woods, Britain, which has quite a heavy quota of her own, would not suffer very much if one adds India's quota herself, and pays it out of these Balances or Assets belonging to India and held in sterling.

The character of India's Foreign Trade, as revealed in the figures given in this Report, provides further food for thought. Whereas in prewar years, food and raw materials accounted between them for 68.4 p.c. of the total, in the year under review these two heads between them accounted only for 48.8 p.c. of the total exports. This means a decline of 30 p.c. Even now, the export of India's raw materials accounts for 25 p.c. of the total which is not a very healthy promise for the future of Indian industry. Manufactured goods accounted for 30 p.c. of the total Exports in 1938-39, whereas in 1943-44 they aggregate over 50 p.c. This is certainly some index of the changing economic position of India. But whether the increased exports of manufactured goods represents only the war-time spurt in industry, particularly those catering for the military and defence needs of the Allies; or whether it shows a permanent advancement in industrialisation remains to be seen. During and because of the war, not only has production of manufactured goods increased in this country; there is little or no competition from the most formidable industrial rivals of this country. The increase in exports of India's manufactures may, therefore, be cautiously welcomed, always bearing in mind the condition under which that increase has come to be. The Indian authorities must always be on the alert to devise ways and means for maintaining and improving this level when the war time adventitious aid disappears. On the import side, the same phenomenon is reproduced on the reverse, i.e. whereas imports of manufactured goods accounted, in the years before the war for over 60 p.c. of the total in 1943-44 they accounted for only 28 p.c. of the corresponding total.

The direction of India's foreign trade presents another noteworthy change during and because of the War. Whereas before the War trade between British Commonwealth countries represented 58.1 p.c. of the Imports, and 52.4 p.c. of the exports from India, in 1943-44 the corresponding proportions were 48 p.c. and 64 p.c. With important foreign customers of India's wares cut off because of the War, the rise in the aggregate trade with the United States over 25 p.c. as the total cannot be overlooked. That trade with non-British countries may decline in post-war years; and its place taken by the more advantageous exchange with India's neighbours,—both on the east and the west, is a possibility, which may well demand special attention and cultivation by those who shape India's future trade policy. The appointment of a special Trade Commissioner of India in Iran is a symptom of the trend we have emphasised; and it is to be hoped the trend will develop for all it is worth in the years immediately following the war. The accumulation of vast amounts in sterling may tie our foreign trade, particularly imports, in a disproportionately high degree to Britain and her Dominions especially if we desire to recover any portion of these amounts. That may be inevitable for some years after the war. But it seems inevitable that, apart from such artificial conditions and restrictions, the direction the post-war trade of India will take is likely to be more and more with non-British countries; and particularly our nearer neighbours West as well as East. And that we think would be to the advantage of all concerned.

Bloodiest Sacrifices Fail To Resist Reds

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Reuter's Special Correspondent, Moscow, says: Marshal Zhukov, with one force within 30 miles of Posen has struck out on the north flank in the direction of Bromberg.

Although the total collapse in the east which has been threatening the Germans ever since the loss of Warsaw seems to have been momentarily averted, the Russians are smashing the German flanks in battles which should place them on the last approaches to Koenigsberg and at the banks of Oder before the next 48 hours are out.

REDS STRIKE FOR BIG PRIZES

The Red Army to-night is striking for big prizes on German soil. The stage when Soviet troops nibbled at Reich territory has now gone for ever.

Huge armies superbly led and equipped are thrusting for cities, the names of which when occupied, will chill the Germans just as much as they will cheer the rest of the world —Koenigsberg, Breslau and the once free city of Danzig.

There is evidence of the Wehrmacht's inability to hold despite the bloodiest sacrifices.

Over the soil of Silesia the Germans are battling to save their eastern Ruhr—the arsenal which could not be lost without a numbing blow to Hitler's war industry.

Youthful and aged Volkssutmers, some of them still in civilian clothes, are piling their bodies on the cobblestones of Silesian townships in a desperate effort to hold Marshal Konlev's advance.

Veteran German panzer units are roaring through industrial towns to match their strength with the Red Army's new heavy tanks. Simultaneously other Red Army units striking towards the head waters of the Vistula are liberating fresh areas of Polish Silesia and have fought their way into the great triangle of industry and communications formed by the cities of Beuthen, Sosnowiel Repeaiec, and Katowice.

Steady Movement

The steady movement of armies continues along the line drawn south-east of Cracow, deep into the Czechoslovak interior.

At the other end of the front Marshals Chernyakovsky and Rokossovsky are carving up East Prussia with seemingly professional ease.

Actually, the fighting is both bitter and costly and the rapid pincer movement on Koenigsberg which has taken shape in the past 24 hours was only achieved after massing the heaviest concentrations of all types of arms.

Chernyakovsky's troops driving forward from the north and the east have battered into the Insterburg gap to take the communications centre of Insterburg.

Marshal Rokossovsky advancing nearly 20 miles across the historic Tannenberg battlefield has stormed into Allenstein and cut the main railway from Berlin to the Baltic states through Posen and Insterburg.

Unofficial observers here estimate there are 30 German divisions in East Prussia. All these troops are now menaced by Marshal Rokossovsky's encircling thrust towards the sea.

The German News Agency Correspondent, Colonel Ernst Von Hammer, reported on Monday night that "west of Czestochowa, Soviet formations are going all out to cut the vital Breslau-Gleitz railway on both sides of Oppeln.

SOVIET TROOPS APPROACHING OPPELN

Hammer's statement would appear to mean therefore that Soviet troops are approaching the river north of Oppeln. "Fierce fighting is going on for the town of Kepno, south-west of Lodz, where a huge tank battle has been raging, but German tank formations had to disengage to the west' Hammer added.

Marshal Stalin's Fourth Order tonight announced the capture of Gniezno, about 28 miles north-east of Poznan (Posen). The capture of Gniezno means that Marshal Zhukov's centre has advanced nearly 50 miles since Saturday night when Kolo fell.

GNIEZNO CAPTURED

The order addressed to Marshal Zhukov says, "troops of the First White Russian front by the end of to-day as a result of an impetuous thrust by tank and infantry captured the town of Gniezno, a most important railway centre and powerful enemy stronghold in the Poznan direction."

This advance north of an parallel to the Warsaw-Berlin motor road outflanks by many miles the tank battle, which German reports have said, is in the Konin area where the Soviet drive was claimed to have been blowed.

The thrust to Gniezno would appear to be the more southerly of the twin advance on the broad front between the two main German hedgehogs of Bomberg and Posen. The progress of the other Zhukov thrust to the north was given two hours earlier in the first order of the day to Marshal Zhukov announcing the capture of four towns south of Bromberg, one within 50 miles of the Prussian border.

They are now about 50 miles from the nearest point on the border of Prussia and about 165 miles east of Berlin. Zhukov's centre has therefore advanced 145 miles from Warsaw in five days.

Marshal Stalin's Third Order of the Day announces the capture of Allenstein (30 miles inside E. Prussia) on the main Insterburg-Berlin railway. A fifth order reports the capture of Osterode (20 miles SW. of Allenstein).

HEART OF JUNKERDOM FALLS

Allenstein was in medieval times headquarters of the Grand Master of the Order of Teutonic Knights—the German Order which penetrated along the Baltic shores and seized large parts of the Baltic states leaving German colonies scattered through the Baltic hinterland. This Order known for its brutality to conquered peoples and its mercenary seizures of territory was direct ancestor of Junkers of East Prussia. Hence Allenstein is the heart of Junkerdom.

4,000 GERMANS KILLED

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' states that Lieut. General Von Block, Commander of the 56th German Tank Corps is killed in Silesia and the Commander of the Tenth German Motorised Division and his Chief of Staff are taken prisoner.

It states 4,000 Germans were killed in Silesia during day and 2,000 killed in the capture of Insterburg.

The supplement also reported that Bruene 8 miles north of the upper Silesian capital Oppeln had been captured.

EFFECTIVE COUNTER-MEASURES

The German Overseas News Agency announced tonight: "Competent German military quarters tonight for the first time distinctly stated that counter measures on the eastern front had become effective."

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By J. C. MAITRA

On Sunday evening the biggest crowd seen at a Hockey match this season turned out at the Association ground. Needless to mention, most of them were supporters of the famous Goan side, the Lusitanians. The attraction was great. Two of the old rivals, the G.I.P. Railway, winners of the League Championship for the last two seasons and the Lusis, last year's runners-up, were down to meet and decide as to who would have the final say in the matter of the League Title this year. The Railwaymen had strengthened their case by defeating the "Times of India comfortably a few days before. But the Lusis were also confident of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire.

DEFENDERS DICTATE TERMS

The Railway were without the services of their brilliant inside-right Hakim, who is still unfit for the play. But they had a new-comer in Jamshed of Delhi who was expected to add a lot of vigour and dash to their attack. It turned out however that the Delhi Star could not quite fit in the combination. So their attack suffered considerably until Correa shift to the centre to give Munir adequate support.

On the other hand, the Lusis were deprived of the assistance of Gama, their hard-working right-half. Still they put up a stout defence. Fernandez and Walter DeSouza in the deep defence and Patrick DeSouza and Maxie Vaz in the intermediate line put up such an impregnable barricade that the Railway forwards found it impossible to break through.

SHORT-CORNER DECIDES ISSUE

As a matter of fact the defenders on both sides played a heroic part in holding the attackers at bay. Nabi Shah and Mulla being particularly conspicuous on the Railway side. The measure of keenness of the struggle may be gauged from the fact that the issue was left in doubt till the last three minutes of the contest. Short Corners which are mostly abortive came to the assistance of the Lusis or rather Walter DeSouza who converted in excellent style. That goal sealed the fate of the Champions for this year. Try as they would, they could not get even with their opponents in the short time left at their disposal.

THE NEEDLE MATCH

With the Railway now out of the way, the Lusis have now only the City Police to contend with. But the 'Cops' are now in a stronger position than they are. To attain their long-cherished ambition, the Lusis must beat the Police in their final engagement. The latter, however, having an advantage of one point and better goal-average would carry away the championship, should they even draw the tie. Nevertheless, the Lusis are confident of accounting for their rivals and achieving their glorious object. In any case, it will be a thrilling match today worth travelling many miles to see. We may be sure Jameson and Co. would not yield without a gruelling struggle.

ST. XAVIER'S TRIUMPHANT

The St. Xavier's College won the Inter-Collegiate Hockey Championship last week-end. There is nothing wonderful in that. A College which can put up a team to reach the final of the Aga Khan Cup the premier tournament on this side of India is naturally expected to overpower all other Colleges with ease. That was not, however, the case in the final. As a matter of fact, the Grant Medical College who met them in the ultimate stage actually gave them a fright—I would have like to see Rev Fr. Fell, Sports Director of the St. Xaviers, at this stage,—by taking the lead! The innate superiority of the Xavierites told in the end and they emerged victorious by the odd goal in three.

A GEM FROM DALAL STREET

Before concluding I cannot resist the temptation of presenting the following gem to my readers. It appeared in the "Free Press Journal" under the caption, "We Hear That":

"There appears to be a craze for the subject of captaincy in the minds of the average Cricket fan in India: What the hades does it matter so long as we get a good side together?'

After reading this I am wondering why we made so much fuss about the selection of "Vizzy" as Captain of the All-India team which toured England in 1936 and why we bothered our heads so much for the selection of C. K. Nayudu? That a skipper may win or lose a match by his proper or improper handling of his side must have no meaning in Dalal Street!

DOLES TO POOR PARSIS

Social Worker Daji Strikes New Line In Giving Relief

The question of helping the poor and the unemployed, the aged and infirm Parsis is vexing the minds of their many co-religionists. While one section believes in giving immediate relief in the shape of some amounts called "doles," or "subsidiary income," the other deprecates the move, alleging that it breeds indolence and does not solve the poverty problem. Among the social workers of the first category, that is those who give doles, either personally or through funds set up for the person, Mr. Homi F. Daji, is one of them. He has had considerable experience in this work, having assisted social workers in this work. Mr. Daji is now fully convinced that to give relief to the party really deserving, not much reliance could be placed on recommendatory letters given to the dole-seeking parties by well-known persons. Only house-to-house personal enquiry would reveal the true state of a party seeking relief. He has, therefore, made a beginning in this respect. His move to seek help on the assurance of making personal enquiries and then only helping the poor has met with favourable response. It is believed this will eliminate chance of undeserving parties getting money. Those who appreciate Mr. Daji's humble efforts to succour his less fortunate co-religionists can further his cause for labour of love, by remitting him amounts at Ukaji Building, Grant Road (near Tram Terminus). He has prepared booklets costing Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Annual reports of accounts will be submitted for donors' perusal.

Lalchand's Assurance To Reserve Bank Employees

A meeting of the staff of the Reserve Bank was held on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Reserve Bank Employees' Association to meet Diwan Lalchand Navalrai, (M. L. A. Central) President of the All-India Conference of the Association held at Delhi in November last.

The Delhi Conference had passed a number of resolutions affecting the welfare of the staff which have been forwarded to the authorities for consideration. Diwan Lalchand commented upon two of the major grievances of the staff, viz. the grant of bonus and the discrimination made by the Bank in the grant of Local Allowances to the various categories of the staff. He urged the staff to stand united, to study all the implications of the demands made to the Bank and to present the authorities with a full and unimpeachable case which it will be impossible for the Bank to refuse.

If even after this the Bank failed to redress the grievances, Mr. Lalchand assured them that he would take up the matter in the Central Legislature So far as these two demands were concerned, he was satisfied that they were entirely just and deserved immediate redress at the hands of the authorities.

NATH BANK LTD.

A branch of the Nath Bank Ltd. of Calcutta will be opened in Bombay on the 25th inst. The bank, which was launched into existence in 1926 as an humble enterprise in a mofussil town in Bengal, now occupies a leading position not only in its own province but in the whole country as well. The credit for its rapid progress is due to its enterprising management, particularly Mr. K. N. Dalal, Managing Director. With an authorised capital of one crore and a paid up Capital of 34 lakhs, the deposits with the bank last year totalled nearly seven crores. Mr. Nagindas Master, Mayor of Bombay, will preside over the opening ceremony of the local branch of the Bank in Amar Building, Sir P. M. Mehta Road, on Friday.

Prof. Vakil To Help Planning Department

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

It is understood that the Syndicate of the Bombay University have agreed to lend for a year the services of Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director, University School of Economics and Sociology to the Government of India, to act as economist to the Planning and Development Department.

Prof. Vakil is expected to take charge of his duties early in February. —A. P.

MOULANA MOHAMMEDALI OF AHMADIYYA ANJUMAN.

Moulana Mohammedali, President Ahmadiyya Anjuman-i-Ishaat-i-Islam, Lahore, Translator of Holy Quran and Sahi Bukhari, in English, and author of many other books on Islam, will arrive in Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) by Frontier mail. In Bombay, he will be guest of Mr. N. A. Farooqui, Collector of Bombay.

SUBASIC IGNORES PETER'S 'ORDER'

May Discuss Matter With Tito & British Foreign Minister

LONDON, Jan. 23: The Yugoslav Government headed by Dr. Subasic which met to-day to discuss its dismissal by King Peter decided to take no action.

This means that Dr. Subasic still considers himself Prime Minister, and that he proposes to discuss the matter first with the British Foreign Minister and also consult Marshal Tito.

LONDON YUGOSLAVS PROTEST

The official Yugoslav Government News Agency to-night issued a statement saying, "All Yugoslav associations in London unanimously demand of Dr. Subasic's Government to continue with the execution of its duties to return to Yugoslavia at once and to proceed to put into effect the agreement concluded by Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Subasic.

Describing King Peter's dismissal of the Government as illegal and undemocratic, the statement said: "King Peter believes he can dismiss Ministers like common court servants."

The statement is signed by representatives of the United Committee of South Slavs in London, the Yugoslav Seamen's Union, Journalists', Women's, Youth and Cultural Associations and "Free Yugoslavia."

Educational Concessions To Children

In order to enable the children of inferior rank personnel of Gwalior Army, who are these days serving in various zones of war, to continue their studies as smoothly as in peace times, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has sanctioned the grant of a number of educational concessions. The special feature of this grant is that the concessions, besides being extended to the children of the combatants, will be applicable to those of non-combatants as well.

The children of all non-combatants and those of combatants, below the rank of Jamadar are exempted according to the scheme, from payment of all school fees for the duration of the war. Children, whose fathers are killed in action while 'serving outside the State with the State forces shall receive free education till they attain the age of 20.

MOVE FOR WIDENING FEDERAL COURT'S JURISDICTION

Why Direct Appeals To Privy Council From High Court's Decisions? Whitehall Invites Comments On Proposals

Two proposals for the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court have been under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for some considerable time.

The first proposal arises from the scheme adopted in sections 205 and 206 of the Constitution Act.

Under section 205 an appeal lies to the Federal Court, and no direct appeal lies to His Majesty in Council, from a judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act or any Order in Council made thereunder.

Section 206 empowers the Federal Legislature and by virtue to section 316 the Indian Legislature of the transitional period to provide by Act that in such civil cases as may be specified in the Act an appeal shall lie to the Federal Court without a certificate of the nature referred to in section 205, and by sub-section (2) further empowers the Federal or Indian Legislature to make consequential provision for the abolition of direct appeals in civil cases to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Orders-in-Council hitherto made under section 320 have been so framed as to exclude section 206 from coming into force along with the remainder of Chapter I of part IX, and the section is still not in force.

FOR AMENDMENT OF SECTION 206.

The proposal which originally commended itself to the Government of India was that Parliamentary legislation should be promoted for the amendment of section 206 so as to eliminate sundry anomalies to which attention had been drawn and that on the enactment of this legislation the whole section should be brought into force by Order-in-Council under section 320 so as to empower the Indian Legislature to confer a right of appeal to the Federal Court from decisions of High Courts in civil cases and consequentially to abolish direct appeals from such decisions to the Privy Council either with or without special leave. After exhaustive consideration, however, the Secretary of State has reached the conclusion, in which the Government of India concur, that the Indian Legislature ought not, at this stage, to be placed in a position enabling it to abolish direct appeals with special leave to the Privy Council from High Court in cases outside the scope of section 205, or, in other words, that any Indian legislation under section 206 providing for an appeal to the Federal Court should not deprive a party of the option of seeking special leave to appeal to the Privy Council. In view of this conclusion, the proposal now is that the Parliamentary legislation for the amendment of section 206 should itself provide for the coming into force of sub-sections (1) and (3) thereof to the exclusion of sub-section (2) and that no steps should for the present be taken to bring sub-section (2) into force. The effect would be to empower the Indian Legislature to vest the Federal Court with a civil appellate jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Privy Council and to leave the choice of the forum of appeal to the free option of the party to whom a right of appeal had accrued.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM LIMITS.

Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 206 imposes minimum and maximum limits of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively on the amount of value of the subject matter necessary to the creation of a right of appeal to the Federal Court without special leave. No change in this respect is proposed, and it is contemplated that any legislation enacted by the Indian Legislature in pursuance of section 206 would amend section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to substitute for the reference therein to Rs. 10,000 a reference to such higher sum—not being less than Rs. 15,000 or more than Rs. 50,000—as may be adopted as the maximum amount or value involving a right of appeal to the Federal Court without special leave. The actual figure to be adopted within these limits would rest with the Indian Legislature; but the figure which Government have in mind is Rs. 15,000. The substitution of a reference to the higher figure for the reference in section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure to Rs. 10,000 would involve the abolition of the existing right of appeal to the Privy Council in cases in which the amount or value is not less than Rs. 10,000 but is less than the higher figure to be adopted, but the abolition *pro tanto* of existing appeals to the Privy Council by right of grant is of course within the powers of the Indian Legislature independently of sub-section (2) of section 206.

It is proposed that the legislation in contemplation should include provision excluding the possibility of a direct appeal to the Federal Court from the judgment of a single Judge from which an appeal lies to a Bench of the High Court itself.

The second proposal contemplates the insertion in the Constitution Act of a section empowering the Central Legislature to provide for reference to and decision by the Federal Court of questions of law arising out of orders made by any appellate tribunal constituted under the law for the time being in force in British India relating to taxes on income, or, in other words to transfer to the Federal Court the jurisdiction now vested in High Courts by section 66 of the Indian Income-tax Act.

INVITATION TO PUBLIC OPINION

The Secretary of State has intimated that he will be prepared to promote Parliamentary legislation on the lines indicated in this statement if but not unless he is satisfied th. the proposals would be acceptable to Indian opinion. Steps will therefore be taken to give the utmost possible publicity to this statement, and any comments on the proposals therein which are received by the 1st May, 1945, will receive careful consideration. Any person or association desiring to furnish comments on the proposals should forward the same direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. Any comments received will be supplied to the Members of the Central Legislature, and steps will be taken in due course to arrange a debate on the proposals in each Chamber of that Legislature.

PRACTISE ECONOMY TO PREVENT INFLATION

"Small Savings" Essential For Post-War Industrialisation

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

An appeal to all Hyderabadis to lend a helping hand in intensifying Government's Savings Campaign was made by Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Member, speaking on "Savings Day" at the Exhibition at Hyderabad.

"I do hope", said the Finance Member, "that Hyderabad's response will be consistent with the position which she has always held of a great ally and a great supporter of Great Britain in trouble."

Referring to the importance of savings, Mr Ghulam Mohammed said that the two major consequences of the war were inflation and the shrinkage in volume of goods and services available. "If you keep these two things in mind, you will no doubt appreciate why such a great significance is being attached to savings."

He urged people to avoid all expenditure which was not absolutely essential.

He addressed his appeal in particular to the trading and commercial classes and to those who had gained financially by the war. "By effecting savings you will not only help the war effort but, rupee for rupee, you will be able to get more goods when prices fall after the war."

The Finance Member proceeded to explain what had been done by the Government to mop up surplus money in order to combat inflation.

He particularly mentioned the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax and the introduction of the Small Savings Scheme as also the issue of National Cash Certificates which bore an interest of a little over 4 per cent. These certificates should particularly appeal to the middle and the lower middle classes.

Apart from their purely war aspect, the Finance Member said, savings had a great significance in the scheme of future reconstruction of the country. Part of the capital required for the development of the country—industrial or agricultural—should come from savings." "Savings are very essential for a nation's economic progress. You cannot build a better Hyderabad without a large flow, from year to year, of savings from the people for industries and agriculture."

The Paris Radio announces that General de Gaulle's Government has decided to use powers to direct into essential industries men aged 18 to 40 years.

BOMBAY BEATS PUNJAB

Annexes Rohinton Baria Trophy

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

The Bombay University annexed the Rohinton-Baria Trophy, defeating the Punjab University by 43 runs in the University Cricket Championship of India.

SCORES:—Bombay 237 and 200; Punjab University 198.

PUNJAB (Second Innings).

Nazar Mahood l.b.w b Phadkar	0
Daljinder Singh c Modi b Phadkar	72
Imtiaz Ahmed l.b.w b Patel	25
Balbir Chand c Palwankar b Patel	18
A. Hafiz run out	2
Zaffar l.b.w b Patel	0
Fazi Mahmod c Modi b Phadkar	29
Gian Sagar b Patel	26
Riaz b Patel	0
Munwar b Phadkar	0
Atal (not out)	1
Extras	23
Total	196

BOMBAY DOES DUTY BY VILLAGERS

Workers On Collection Of Kasturba Fund

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Presiding over a meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall, this afternoon, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, Chairman of the Committee said that it was a matter for gratification that Bombay had topped the list of collections among the provinces with a figure of Rs. 23,15,167 and thereby justified its claim to be India's first city in sponsoring public causes. He wished to thank the citizens, particularly the middle classes who were more helpful than the richer section. Bombay's quota had been originally fixed at 15 lakhs. This was later raised to 20 lakhs. The quota had been exceeded.

There was considerable difficulty in the initial stages of collection work, said Mr. Pranlal. Several people were pessimistic about the city being able to complete its quota. The dock explosion rendered things more difficult but the name of Kasturba seemed to carry a charm like the name of Sita of the Hindu mythology. Everyone came forward with help—Bombay's women and school-boys apart from men in all walks of life.

Mrs. Goshiben Captain said that Bombay was at last being awakened to a sense of responsibility towards the poor and needy villagers. Though the city had topped the list in the matter of collections, every pie of it would be spent for the amelioration of the condition of women and children of the villages. "We in the city have been profiting almost at the cost of the villages" she said, "and to-day the sacred memory of Kasturba is leading us to our duty by the villager. The real test of our work will lie in spending the amount in the most useful way."

Mr. B. G. Kher said that the Kasturba Memorial Fund had indirectly contributed to communal harmony by bringing the different communities together during the work of collection. From his experience in the Suburbs he could say that Christians and Muslims had rendered great co-operation. He suggested that Bombay should work hard to keep the memory of Kasturba fresh on February 11 which would be the death anniversary according to the Hindu calendar.

The report of the Committee which was presented by Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi gave details of the collection work, mentioning a number of associations and individuals who rendered assistance.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE.

The annual sports of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari were held recently and prizes were awarded to the champions at a largely attended social gathering of students presided over by Mr. S. N. Seal, Principal of the Elphinstone College, who in a humorous speech eulogised the work of the college in the sphere of sport. Mrs. Seal distributed the prizes. On the previous day, a variety entertainment was held and the proceeds went to swell the Poor Boys' Fund. Founded about 15 years ago with a munificent donation of Rs. 8 lakhs from Sir Mahomed Yusuf to provide better facilities for higher education to Muslim students, the Ismail Yusuf College, where students of other communities are given equal facilities, has built up a reputation for itself as one of the leading Government arts colleges in the presidency. This is mainly due to the cosmopolitan outlook of Dr. M. B. Rehman, the Principal and his able colleagues.

The Kanara Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society of Jogeshwari which was registered in 1919 completed 25 of its useful career and the Committee proposes to celebrate its silver jubilee in a suitable manner this year.

GHATKOPAR'S CIVIC PROGRESS.

The annual administration report of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality for the year 1943/44 forms interesting reading. For the first nine months, the Board was under the charge of an Administrator appointed by Government and after the elections held in December 1943, the popular Board came into power in January 1944.

A unique feature of municipal activity was the Free Municipal Circulating Library for Women for a nominal fee of annas four per quarter. This experiment has proved very popular and has helped the growth of adult education movement in the municipal area.

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The Parle-Andheri Municipality at its general meeting has decided after hearing objections, to increase the house tax from 7 13/16 per cent to 8 1/4 per cent and special sanitary cess at Rs. 24 per seat per year with effect from 1st April 1945. There was some opposition to this increase both from the landlords as well as tenants when the proposal was first mooted in October last. The landlords did not want to pay more while the tenants thought that this additional burden would be passed on to them.

"End Of War In Sight"

Russian Advance Brightens Up Prospects

LONDON Jan. 23.

With five Russian army groups converging on Hitler's Reich, the end of the war which seemed distant sometime ago, appears to be within sight now. What will be done to Germany is the question of paramount importance being discussed in Russia, America and Britain reports the political correspondent of the "United Press of India."

"Hard peace" for Germany involving dismemberment of the Reich with France as a full partner in the occupation of the Nazi soil is one of the main points which President Roosevelt is likely to press for at the forthcoming meeting with Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin, it was stated reliably in knowledgeable circles here.

These authoritative sources revealed the details of President Roosevelt's attitude as speculation has increased in the capital that General de Gaulle would be invited to attend that part of the talks dealing especially with the future of Germany.

It is stated that President Roosevelt is now prepared to agree to slicing up, economically and strategically, important parts of Germany to be divided between Poland, Russia and France. He is also reported to be prepared to admit France to full occupational partnership with Britain, Russia and the United States in Germany and that he would urge the imposition of permanent economic controls on Germany, subject to revision as occasion warranted.

President Roosevelt, it is stated, would raise no objection to the Russian plan to absorb parts of Eastern Poland and East Prussia into the Soviet Union while giving Poland in return parts of Germany east of the Oder River and the rest of east Prussia.

It is believed that the President will also favour permanent annexation by France of the rich western industrial sections of Germany.

The President is said to be of the opinion that reparations to war-devastated countries should be in the form of plants and labour supplied by Germany and not in cash or goods which would enable Germany to rebuild her industrial strength while paying off the debts. For this, it is not expected there will be any serious objection by Mr. Roosevelt to the Russian intention to demand German labour to repair war damage in the Soviet Union.—United Press of India.

Germans Evacuate Children From Eastern Regions

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The German radio announced today that children evacuated to eastern regions have been transferred to safe areas.

BOMB THROWN AT BRITISH LEGATION IN STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22.

A bomb was thrown against the wall of the British Legation in Strandvegen by unknown persons this evening. British officials believe that the assailant tried to lob the bomb over into the courtyard round which the legation is built but lost his nerve at the last moment and missed his aim.

If the bomb had fallen into the confined space of the courtyard damage would have been much greater and a nightwatchman would have been injured, as his office opens into the courtyard.

Nobody was hurt but window panes were smashed and frame opened out. Branches were torn from tree tops in front of the building.

The police announced that the bomb was thrown by an unidentified man who escaped on a bicycle.—Reuter.

20 BOMBS HURLED AT SARDINIA POLICE

LONDON, Jan. 22

Rome radio reported to-night that 20 bombs were thrown against the police at Cagliari in Sardinia. One person was killed and four were wounded.

All political parties in Sardinia have expressed their disapproval, the Rome radio added.—Reuter.

Defalcation Accused Released On Securities

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Mr. Rezai Karim, a member of the Council of State, who was arrested in connection with the Burma refugee organisation defalcation case, was released today by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore on a personal bond of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties.—United Press.

Sentenced To 18 Months' R. I. For Possessing Live Bomb

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Pleading guilty to the charges of possessing a live bomb Hirendra Roy of Ballygunge was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Alipore to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Explosive Substances Act.—United Press.

Three German prisoners of war who had escaped from an internment camp in country down Northern Ireland late on Friday night were recaptured on Saturday.

Protest meetings were held in Parle opposing the increase and representations were made both to the municipality and to the Collector praying for the *status quo*. The proposed increase will bring to the municipal coffers an additional revenue of Rs. 40,000 which will go towards meeting the increased dearness allowance paid to the halalkhore staff who went on strike about two months ago.

"PARTITION WILL PERPETUATE SUBJECTION"

Dr. Shridharani Wants Industrialisation Through Indian Govt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani the Hindu philosopher and writer, today told Reuter: "America is the only Western country which still retains the confidence of Asiatic people. All the great colonial powers France, Netherlands and England—have discredited themselves in the eyes of Asia.

The aspirations of India are based on two fundamental propositions. Firstly, India should always remain on teconomic unit. Any attempt at partitioning India into Hindu India and Moslem India or into Pakistan or Hindustan would mean India's subjugation to foreign powers indefinitely. India is a unnity and she should remain a unity.

Secondly, the necessity of India's complete independence and freedom. The cause of India's present misery is the lopsided economy fostered under alien authorities who have looked upon India as nothing, but a consumers market. India should become a producers market. Thus can never be altered by alien authority.

So only a Government of Indian people by the Indian people and for the Indian people can be trusted to preside over the transformation of India from a poor country into a great industrial country."—Reuter.

PANZERS EXTERMINATED

Indian Soldiers' Tact And Bravery In Fight

ROME, Jan. 22.

Tank, Tommy-gun, kukri and bayonet all came into play against the Germans on the Eastern Bank of the Senio river which ended in the extermination of a company of Panzer grenadiers by an attacking platoon of the 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles.

German positions embedded among the ruins of farm-buildings at Ghiarona were the objective. The first Garhwali assault going in shortly after dawn was stalled off by searching spandau fire.

The second venture, essayed within the following hour, was a masterpiece of swift and accurate planning. Smoke-bombs encircled the target area with a thick haze, screened by which a brace of tanks of the Royal Tank regiment, their noise effectively muffled by a carpet of snow, sidled up into range and proceeded to pummel the German positions to the tune of hundred shells in the first ten minutes.

As the armour lifted its range Jemadar Partab Singh laithiatled his men forward while Havildar Niaran Singh Negi took another section of his platoon on a weaving detour along orchard paths that led to the rear of the enemy positions.

The Jemadar's squad weathered heavy opposition in its frontal advance, but the attack from the rear was a success, complete and inexpensive. Havildar Niaran Singh Negi registered two quick kills with his kukri as the Germans were flushed from fox holes while other members of his party got results with their bayonets.

Running bunched together across open fields they presented an easy target for the Tommy Gun of Naik Gangan Singh Rawat, who had cannily foreseen the possibilities of the wadi was a belthele and positioned himself accordingly. The Naik's prescience, combined with the precision of his shooting, cost the Germans twelve dead.

Later that morning as the Garhwalis took a belated breakfast in their own lines German artillery was still impotently raking the ruins of Chiarona.—A. P

YUGOSLAV KING ASKS SUBASIC TO RESIGN

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The following communique was issued from the Chancellery of the Yugoslav Royal, Court in London tonight: "In the interval of time between his communique of January 11 and today, the King of Yugoslavia has left no stone unturned to speed up the solution of pending Yugoslav problem.

As it was said in the communique to the press of January 11, he has accepted the basic proposals put forward by National Liberation Movement of his country.

There remained open only the question of how to bring into operation these proposals. The King has been ready to approve any method provided that it would fully guarantee the free expression of the popular will regarding the future organisation of the country and the form of Government.

When no proposals were forthcoming from the National Liberation Movement, he took the initiative and on January 15 addressed to Dr. Subasic and Marshal Tito a proposal to the effect that being in accord with the rest of the draft agreement he was ready to transfer the Royal constitutional right and legislative power to the Royal Government under the leadership of Marshal Tito, provided that it is appointed in a constitutional way.

In addition, on January 19, he readily gave to the Government the requested explanation with regard to his proposal.

On January 20 the Prime Minister of the Royal Yugoslav Government communicated to the King the reply to Marshal Tito in which he expressed the desire to continue to deal with him in a democratic and constitutional way, only through the Royal Government.

By this a completely new situation was created. The King appreciates Marshal Tito's desire and accepts it but he regrets he is unable to continue negotiations through the services of Dr. Subasic.

He has lost confidence in Dr. Subasic without which collaboration in any serious matter is out of the question. Faced with this and with a view to finding as quick a solution as possible, the King has requested Dr. Subasic's resignation and told him that the Government is in demission."—Reuter.

JUST OUT

A PLAN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIA

PART II.

(Dealing with Distribution and the Role of the State)

By

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas; J. R. D. Tata; G. D. Birla; Sir Shri Ram; Kasturbhai Lalbhai; A. D. Shroff and John Matthai.

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SHARES RECOVER AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Silver Firm But Gold Quiet

BOMBAY, January 23.

After several two-sided price moves the local Share Bazar was able to record small improvement. Offerings were well absorbed and there was slightly improved buying. The market is awaiting further increase in note circulation and war news. At the moment the market seems well liquidated and technical position is healthy but the general feeling is still hesitant after the most recent experience.

Cotton prices touched new high levels, but persistent selling by professional operators, resulted in some decline from the highest level reached.

Bullion Market being manipulated was firm but next weekly settlement rate of Silver was quoted at a discount of rupees three. Gold was quietly steady.

The Share Bazaar was quietly steady. On one side attempts were made to arrest the decline but all rallies met renewed attacks and the market was quietly steady without much price movement. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 2210 and improved to Rs. 2220 and after declining to Rs. 2197 steadied at Rs. 2205. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 414 and after declining to Rs. 412 steadied at Rs. 414. Bombay Dyeings shares opened at Rs. 1870 and after declining to Rs. 1850 steadied at Rs. 1860. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 627 and quietened at Rs. 623.

Later on there was absence of selling and quotations tended to rally under modest support. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2217. Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 415 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1865.

Shares of the National Savings Bank Ltd., are now quoted on the local Stock Exchange. Fully Paid shares were placed at Rs. 80 and partly paid changed hands to-day at Rs. 40.

The Share Bazar will open late to-morrow owing to meeting of the members and will remain closed on Friday.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan 23.

MILLS
Apollo 4/5 4/4
Bharat 65
Dyeing 1962/8 70 57/8 66/4 47/8 65 61/4 66/4 62/8 70 62/8 66/4 58/12 68/12 65 75 67/8 70
Central India (Ord) 409 12 9 11 7 11 8/8 12
Central India (Pref) 732/8
Century 900
Colaba 228 24 27 24/8 26
David 1315 25
Edward Textile 775 70 77/8 65 70
Elphinstone (Ord) 92 90 91
Elphinstone (Pref) 127/8
Finlay 315 16/8 13 18
Gokak 310 11 8/8 10/8 7 10/8 9 11
India United Defd 3/3/9 3/3 3/3/9
India United Ordy 15/12 15/11, 15/13 15/8 15/13 15/12/6
Indore 795 803/12 785 801/4 800 802/8 801/4
Khatau 355
Kohinoor 624 28 23 26 24 25 18 25 24 27 24 [illegible]22 30 29
Meyer 220 [illegible] 21/4 20
Minerva 265
Model [illegible]/12
Morarjee 735 17/8 22/8
New Great 412 8 9 5 7 6 9 6 11
Sassoon Cotton 22
Simplex 262 63 61 62 59 64 62 66
Swadeshi 560 56 58 55 59 52 60 55 59 58 60
Swan 326 28 27/8 29 26 29
Tata Mills 69 69/12 69/8
Vishnu 480 76/4

BANKS:
A. B. C. 34/4
Baroda 145/8 46
Central 85/4 85/8 85
Imperial Fully Paid 2046/8
Imperial (New) 515/10
India 195
Reserve 135/12 35/8
Union 9/15

ELECTRIC
Ahmedabad 220
Andhra Valley 1825
Tram (Ord) 152/8 52/12 52/8
Tram (Pref) 73/8
Surat 217/8
Hydro (Ord) 209
Tata Power (Ord) 1917/8 15
Tata Power (Pref) 1775

INSURANCE
Empire 1032/8
Mercantile 74/4
Jupiter 38 40 38/4
New India 84 82 82/8 82 82/4
Vulcan 18/5
Scindia Steam 35/12 35/13 35/9 35/14 35/8 35/15 35/10 35/12
Tata Steel Defd 2210 25 17/8 30 12/8 22/8 2192/8 2207/8 2/8 22/8 12/8 25 11/4 15 7/8 15 2/8 27/8 25
Tata Steel Ordy 414/8 16 15 17 14 16/8 11 16 15 17 13/8 19/8 18/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 162/4 62/8

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 463/12 65 62/8
A. C. Cement 244/4 44 45/8 42 44/12 43/8 44 43/12
Belapur 224/8 25 23/8 24/8 24
Burma (Old) 550 55 50
B. B. Petrol 4/9 4/10 4/9 4/10
Indian Bleaching 181 79
I. I. Trust 127
P. Construction (Ord) 219/8 21 20
Shivrajpur 59 59/8 58/8
Tata Chemical (Ord) 21 21/2 21
Tata Oil 74
Walchandnagar (Ord) 615
Western India Match 317/8
Coorla 217/8
New Prince of Wales 320

National Savings Bank Fully Paid 80
National Savings Bank Partly Paid 40
Indian Radio (Ord) 455

Bombay Cotton

The local cotton market reached new price today for March delivery under the improved statistical at look and smallness of the crop. The market opened today at Rs. 460 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 461/8 under moderate buying. A section of the market is working for a decline and its selling is checking marked improvement in quotations. However one looks for steadily rising market and prefer purchases on all setbacks.

The market improved to Rs. 463 but later declined to Rs. 459/12 on selling about 20,000 bales by a prominent operator who is reported to have control over the market by his peculiar type of business.

The market declined to Rs. 459 and afterwards ruled steady. Closing quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C.	.....	459	12 0
I.C.C.	.....	468	8 0
I.C.C.	.....	478	8 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 431 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
I.C.C. March	460/8	457	459/12
I.C.C. May	469/8	467	468/8
I.C.C. July	478/8	477	478/8
Karachi March	48 47/8/6		47/14/9

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

The produce market was quiet today but the British Food Ministry being buyer, we do not look for any important decline. The market looks like grinding. Groundnuts Goa delivery for February/March were done at Rs. 14/8 to Rs. 14/9. No business was reported in Castorseeds. Linseed was quiet. N. S. Railway stations Linseed was done at Rs. 15/6 while G.I.P. stations was quoted Rs. 15/8 C. P. and U. P. Linseed was placed at Rs. 15/10. Tone was quiet with a restricted business.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 416 Tata Deferred 2225 Indian Iron 41 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 34 Bombay Dyeing 1865 Central India 410 Century 910 Gokak 310 Kohinoor 625 Simplex 263 Andhra Valley 1815 Tata Hydro 208/12 Tata Power 1915 Associated Cement 243 Belapur 224/6 Bombay Burma (Old) 550.

Gold & Silver

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 300 bars Silver at Rs. 133/4 and 15,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 73/2. It is said that one prominent operator is daily buying ready Silver and the same is being sent out to meet his obligations in upcountry markets. The market remained manipulated for the current settlement which opened at Rs. 133/8 and after declining to Rs. 133 again improved to Rs. 133/8. Short interest was freely covered and there was no demand for the next settlement which was quoted at a discount of Rs. 3 at Rs. 130/8. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 73/4 and quickened at Rs. 73.

The market was very steady. There was no demand for Gold but Silver was very steady closing quotations:—Ready Silver Rs. 132/14, Current Settlement Rs. 132/14, Next Settlement Rs. 129/6 Ready Gold Rs. 72/9/6, Forward Rs. 72/9.

Inflationary Disposition On N.-Y. Cotton Exchange

PRICE FIXING AND SHORT COVERING

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Early losses due to favourableness of week-end war news and early peace ideas met increased price fixing in near months and covering in new crop options arising from a disposition to emphasise still more inflationary aspects and effectiveness of Government support programmes and expected increased farm labour shortages. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates stock of all kinds to the end of December at 17,835,000 bales, including approximately 7,748,000 of Government controlled.

March declined to 21.97 and advanced to 22.06. The market closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton price improved 5 points at 22.36c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan 22.

March	22.02+01
May	21.85+01
July	21.54+03
October	20.80+03
December	20.75+03
January	20.69+03
March highest (2-3 p.m.)	22.06+05
March lowest (10-3 a.m.)	21.97—04
Middling Spot	22.36+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	22.03+01
May	21.88—
July	21.58+03

COLD WAVE AFFECTS KARHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

KARHAD, Jan. 20.

A Food Grain Distribution Committee which was appointed by the Satara District Congress Committee is meeting to consider the Government scheme of acquiring grain and specially to consider the complaints of the farmers in respect of Levy scheme. It will also discuss various other complaints in this connection.

SWAMI RAMANAND TOURING

Since his release from the Nasik Jail, Swami Ramanand has been touring the various villages from the Satara district. He is welcomed by the people when he is teaching the principles of discipline, truth, non-violence, etc. He also instructed the work of Sevadal.

The cold wave for the last two days had its effect both on the people and the crops. Prior to this cold wave, there were slight showers of rain.

Middling Spot 21.45—

NOON CALL

March	22.93
May	21.84
July	21.51

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73
Consols 2-1/2 p c	82-7/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960-90	114-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114-1/4
Charastered Bank of I. A. & China	114-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86
National Bank of India	22-1/4

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone: Easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The market ruled firm for Teas while Coals and other shares were the turn easier. The volume of business was fair. Government securities were unchanged.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Loan (1951/54) 100/14, three per cent Loan (1953/55) 100/7, three per cent Victory Bonds (1957) 99/9, three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/14, five per cent Loan (1945/55) 102/13.

BANKS: Reserve Bank 134.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 13/2, Dunbar 319, Elgin Mills 66, Kesoram 17/2, New Victoria 7.

COALS: Amalgamated 51/1, Bokaro and Ramgur 47/8, Burrakur 44, Deoli 21/3, Katras Jherriah 6, Nazira 20/7, Samla 10/6, Satpukuria and Asansol 9/1, Searsole 12/6, South Karanpura 28/12, Aicher 12/10.

JUTES: Alliance 614, Bally 352 Barnagore 221, Cheviot 305, Howrah 83/8, India 70, Kamarhatty 675, Naimati 367, Nudea 130/8, Orient 260, Presidency 11/13, Reliance 70/4.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 5/3, Consolidated Tin 3/4, Indian Copper 3/2 Karanpura Development 34/4, Rhodesia Copper 2/4, Dalmia Cement 18/8, Alkali and Chemical 30/6, Indian Iron and Steel 40/4, Kumardhubi Eng. 11/12, National Iron and Steel 12/12, Steel Corpn. 33/6, British Ceylon Corpn. 18/6, B. I. Corpn. 6/9, National Insulated Cable 14/9, Rohtas Industries (Old Share) 17/11, British Burma Petroleum 4/10, Bengal Paper 221/8, Indian Paper Pulp 229, Orient Paper 30/8, Sree Gopal Paper 20/10 Star Paper 16/12, Titaghur Paper 29, Midnapore Zemindary 178/8, India General Navgn. 190

SUGAR SHARES: Carew and Co. 27/12, Belsund 16.

TEA SHARES: Benarhat 925, Central Cachar 128, Dauracherra 16/6, East India 17/10, Loobah 17, Sonai River 22/10, Teesta Valley 39, Tezpore 221/12.A. P.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 23rd January. Total amount offered was Rs. 5,55,00,000—(Rupees five crores fifty-five lakhs only). Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 4,71,00,000—(Rupees four crores seventy-one lakhs only), the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Four Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 30th January in Bombay upto 11 a.m. (Standard Time) and upto the close of business on Monday the 29th January 1945 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 2nd February. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 19th January, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,54,00,000—(Rupees three crores fifty-four lakhs only) were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Friends Of The Soviet Pay Homage To Lenin

"Lenin Is The People"

The Blavatsky Lodge Hall was packed to capacity on Sunday evening, when the Friends of the Soviet Union, Bombay, had organised a function to pay homage to Lenin on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of his death. Dr. R. Naidu of the Tata Memorial Hospital was in the chair. Behind the president's chair was hung a huge poster-picture of Lenin.

Pointing out the international significance of the banner unfurled by Lenin on one-sixth of the earth as the banner that stood for the freedom and equality of all nations. Sjt. R. M. Jambhekar, General Secretary, A.I.F.S.U. said: "To-day the heirs of Lenin led by Marshal Stalin are taking huge strides forward towards creating the new world of freedom that Lenin dreamt of. Every blow that the Red Army strikes against Fascist enslavers is turning into a blow against all enslavers—thus opening up new opportunities for all peoples."

Sjt. K. Ahmed Abbas paying a glowing tribute to Lenin as the man who liberated all artists and writers said: "The freedom that Lenin built was not a freedom on paper or the freedom to starve. It was a freedom to live and create—a freedom with roots in the soil "Referring to Pandit Nehru as the greatest friend of the Soviet Union and fittest leader who should pay homage to Lenin on behalf of our country, Sjt. Abbas concluded his moving speech with a stirring passage from Pandit Nehru's tribute to Lenin.

Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya was cheered as he rose to speak. Tracing the landmarks in Lenin's life the poet said:

"Lenin's name will forever glow in the annals of history as the great genius who gave a new turn to the 20th century and opened new vistas of freedom and happiness for the whole of mankind. Lenin died 21 years ago but his indomitable will merged with the will of the people Lenin is the cause of the people; Lenin is freedom, Lenin is the people and the people never die."

RED ARMY SONGS

After a brief talk by Mr. Sweet on "Lenin and Music" Mrs. Marthe Naidu and Mr. Henry Barnes, known to music-lovers of Bombay through the Red Army Day programme of songs presented by them on the AIR last year, very ably rendered six popular Red Army songs with Miss Patuck, Principal, J. B. Petit High School, at the piano. Song after song was cheered by the meeting with deep appreciation. In the end, the whole meeting rose to sing the "Vande Mataram" led by poet Harindranath. It was a moving tribute to the immortal memory of Lenin.

TEACHERS ON STRIKE

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

About 300 teachers and other employees of the various educational and charitable institutions including four high schools of Tabbia College, one girls' High School and some middle schools conducted and managed by the Anjuman Ahmyat Islam, Lahore, the premier organisation of the Muslims for educational and social work in Northern India have gone on strike demanding that their union should be recognised and they should be given dearness allowances according to the scales fixed for the "Government" schools in the Punjab. All such educational institutions have consequently been closed for five days for the present.

Similar strike was resorted to last year but was subsequently called off on an assurance by the management that their grievances would be duly considered and redressed.—United Press.

Sentenced To 5 Years For Theft Of 'Lota'

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 21.

"I am reluctant to uphold so long a sentence for petty crime; but I feel little doubt that he will continue to lead a life of crime as soon as he comes out of jail. The conviction is therefore upheld.

In these words the Hon'ble High Justice Pollock of the Nagpur High Court summarily dismissed the appeal of Chinjia Mehtar, aged 45, with six previous convictions, who was convicted and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment on the charge of stealing a 'lota' from a dwelling house.

Chinjia had come out of jail on 15th September, 1944 after serving five years imprisonment and the present offence was committed on 29th September, 1944.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Spot 25-1/2 Forward 25-1/2 Gold Bars fine per ob. £8/8

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New Crop) 41 Feb quoted

Wheat Australian (Bulk) Unoffered

Wheat Australian (Bags) Unoffered

He's never without a pet of some kind—any kind—the boy's just crazy about animals! And he doesn't love them any the less when they've been rolling in the dust. It really *is* a blessing he's got the Lifebuoy habit—for goodness knows *what* dirt and germs he must pick up.

Such a lot of mothers would be worried *sick* but for the protection Lifebuoy gives against dirt-danger. We all know there are germs in dirt—germs that are very dangerous to children—that may cause serious illness, spread infection. But when children wash regularly with Lifebuoy Soap there's nothing to worry about. Lifebuoy is an antiseptic soap—it contains a *special health-protecting element* that has made it world-famous. No other soap in India has this same safeguard.

NOW SOLD IN WAXED PAPER WRAPPERS

LIFEBUOY is more than a good Soap — it's a good HABIT

40-100 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Protect Your THROAT & LUNGS

If you suffer from coughs, colds, chills, throat trouble or bronchial weakness, Peps antiseptic, breatheable tablets are your quickest and surest cure.

Dissolved in your mouth a Peps releases rich, medicinal essences which mix with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Thus Peps search out and overcome infectious germs. They remove congestion in the bronchial tubes, cut and loosen choking phlegm and end the worst cough, cold or chill. Peps are wonderfully soothing for the throat; and give valuable protection for your chest and lungs at all times.

Take PEPS Breatheable Tablets

1641

Rs. 1,500 for Rs. 1,000.

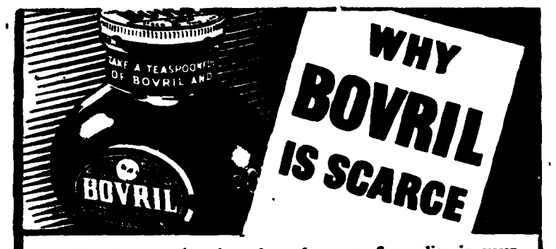
50% capital increase in twelve years. You can invest from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5,000 in absolute safety in NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

INCOME-TAX FREE

National Savings Certificates

BUY THEM from Authorised Agents appointed by Government OR FROM SAVINGS BUREAUX OR POST OFFICES

1234



Bovril regret that there is a shortage of supplies in your district because owing to war conditions it has not been possible to send shipments for some time.

Big supplies of Bovril are being sent to the troops in every theatre of war and further shipments will reach your shops as soon as circumstances permit.

Until then, use very sparingly any Bovril you may have. Bovril is highly concentrated and you will be surprised to find how very little you need for an appetising beverage or to improve the flavour of savoury dishes.

•BOVRIL FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff was trying to pull a Mussolini, anyway results same

By BUD FISHER

HEY, MUTT! THAT NEW GUY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS FLIRTING WITH MY STEADY GIRL!
WELL, MAYBE HE DON'T KNOW SHE'S YOUR STEADY!
I'M GONNA TELL HIM TO LAY OFF! HE'S NOT GONNA STEAL MY GIRL! WHO DOES HE THINK HE IS?
I WOULDN'T COME RIGHT OUT WITH IT! WHY DON'T YOU JUST KINDA HINT THAT SHE'S YOUR STEADY! THEN HE WILL KNOW!
HINT?
SURE! BE DIPLOMATIC! GIVE HIM A HINT SO HE'LL KNOW!
O.K. I'LL HINT!
8-26-45
YOU BIG LUG, GLORIA IS MY STEADY GIRL! SHE'S BEEN MY STEADY GIRL LONG BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE! NOW YOU LAY OFF HER OR I'LL--
HE WOULDN'T LET ME FINISH HINTING!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately. One General Clerk, one Filing Clerk and one Typist. Strong English and good handwriting essential. Insurance experience preferred. Gujarati or Maharashtrian Matriculates alone need apply personally at 3 p.m. sharp Friday with handwritten applications mentioning full details and minimum salary expected to Mohan Sons & CO., Mankji Wadia Buildings, opp. University Gardens, Bombay. 7115

Wanted competent Gujarati-knowing Graduate as Secretary and an accountant. Apply personally. Hon. Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, Bombay 3. 7121

Wanted—Candidates desirous of Railway service. Monthly Scholarship and Rail fare. Apply with stamp to: The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (7097)

Wanted an expert to erect and afterwards supervise a tentons vegetable ghee plant. Men with real & exceptional qualifications need apply to Box No. 1840, "Bombay Chronicle." 1840

Wanted Teachers for Chalthan (Dt. Surat), Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Jharia, Calcutta, and East Africa. Trained graduates preferred. Apply, President Home School, Bhavnagar giving details of qualifications and requirements. 7098

Required by large Industrial Concern Indian applicants with status and educational qualifications suitable for subsequent posts as Branch Managers. Reasonable salary and good prospects for anyone with experience personality and other necessary qualifications in addition ability to contact highest grades in Government and business circles will be considered valuable asset. Apply with full particulars and copies of certificates to Box No. 7123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Experienced Compositors, those who have worked in a Daily Newspaper. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" between 2 & 4 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Share Transfer Clerk, 15 years' experience, seeks better post. Salary Rs. 200/- per mensem plus D. A. Apply Box No. 7087, "Bombay Chronicle."

NURSES & SISTERS

Qualified Nurses, Hindus and Christians available any moment, Relief Association, Telephone 34479. 1852

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Crawford University, Lucknow, offers Ph.D., M.A., B.A etc. Conditions suit all. 7034

Danton 12 hours Shorthand. Only 6 Easy Lessons. Details Free:—Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans) Post Box 43 Delhi. 1599

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post, D. Com. courses. American Correspondence College, (BC), Delhi. 7015A

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (7117)

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted a vast vacant land, preferably near Railway Station on G. I. P., or B. B. & C. I. lines within 15 to 20 miles from Bombay, proprietors to write to Box No. 7108 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted vacant land any measurement in or about the area from Lower Parel to Worli proprietors to write to Box No. 7109 "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale—Suitable plots for erecting bungalows, hotels and shops at Amboli hill station (elevation 2200 ft. above sea level) in the Sawantwadi State. For further details write to—The State Engineer, Sawantwadi. 1841

BUSINESS OFFER

Wanted respectable firms or persons to represent us in share investments. Apply with particulars to City Investment Corporation Ltd., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 1765

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted American Boxboard and postcard. Apply Box No. 7124, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Gents Hats of Homespun Tweed, leather lined in dark and light shades for office and sports Rs. 7/- each. V. P. Postage paid. Newman's Fruit Mart, Srinagar, Kashmir 7093

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from local contractors for handling Coal ex P.S.T.O.I. Stocks for H.M. Ships & H.M.I. Ships at Bombay for the period from 1st April 1945 to 31st March 1946.

Tender Forms and "INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS" can be obtained from the DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER (INDIA), SEA TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS. BOMBAY BRANCH, MACKINNON MACKENZIE BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY. (1831)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Vacancies exist for the following posts in the office of the undersigned. Applications are invited from qualified persons urgently.

1. Senior Auditor Pay upto Rs. 400/- Plus War Allowance.
2. Accountants Rs. 250-15-295 Plus War Allowance.
3. Dy. Accountants Rs. 120-10-150 Plus Dearness Allowance.
4. Asstt. Accountants and Auditors Rs. 100/- Plus Dearness Allowance.
5. Clerks Pay Rs. 50/- in the scale of Rs. 50-5/2-90 Plus Dearness Allowances; special pay of Rs. 20/- p.m. may be granted in addition to candidates with previous experience of accounts work. Matriculates and failed Matriculates eligible.
6. Stenographer Pay Rs. 120-5-150 Plus Dearness Allowance.

APPLICANTS for categories Nos. 1 and 2 must possess good accounting qualifications and must have had previous experience in accounts work, in a Civil or Military accounts office as Superintendent, Senior Accountant or a Divisional Accountant. Applicants for categories Nos. 3 and 4 must be either B.Com. or G.D.As. or Matriculates with considerable experience of accounts work in Government or Commercial Offices. Applicants for No. 6 must have previous experience of Stenography and have a minimum speed of 140 words in Shorthand. Bombay domicile essential for all posts except No. 5. Those in Government service must apply through proper channel."

A. K. RAMAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Finance Department (Supply),
Council Hall, First Floor, Bombay.
(1853)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
BEVIN TRAINING SCHEME XIII BATCH

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 5-2-45 from persons prepared to volunteer for training under the above scheme. Qualifications:—

1. Must belong to or be employed in Bombay Presidency.
2. Above 18 years of age.
3. Healthy and without a previous history of tuberculosis.
4. Should be able to read, write and speak English.
5. Must have at LEAST THREE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in an engineering workshop in a METAL TRADE.

Applications are also invited from persons with Aircraft and Automobile experience for training in Aero engines. As no training will be given in Airframes, persons with airframe experience should not apply. They are subject to the conditions mentioned in para 1, but 3 years' limit regarding experience may be relaxed in suitable cases. Persons employed in Aircraft factories MUST apply through their employers.

Applications are particularly invited from Muslim and Scheduled castes candidates. Employers are requested to encourage suitable candidates to apply.

Apprentices and Portuguese subjects should not apply. Ex-Portuguese subjects should attach a true copy of their domicile or naturalisation certificate along with their applications.

The Government of India have also decided to include in the above scheme some ex-trainees from the Technical Training Scheme of the Labour Department. Applications are therefore invited from ex-trainees having the following qualifications:—

(a) Should have passed Grade III trade-test in a metal trade;
(b) Should have subsequent to (a) completed at least one year in a private workshop;
(c) Should know English sufficiently well to understand and make themselves understood.
(d) Should at present be resident in Bombay Province.

Ex-trainees now serving in Ordnance Factories should NOT apply, as different arrangements are made for their selection.

For full particulars and application forms apply to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 1833

WANTED

(a) Supervisors, (b) and Assistant Supervisors for the Bombay Civil Labour Units (Home Service). Candidates must be physically fit and between 18 and 45 years of age. Previous experience in handling labour and a knowledge of English and local dialects essential.

TERMS OF SERVICE:—

Anywhere in India for one year or the duration of the war whichever is shorter.

PAY:—

(a) 90-10-120/- per month.
(b) 60-5-75/- per month

With free accommodation, food, clothing and Medical attention.

Apply in person with testimonials in original and character to the:—

SUPERINTENDENT,
Labour Supply Depot,
Wagle-wadi Estate Mile 21-1,
Bombay Agra Road
(near Thana)
1812

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOYS—A PERMANENT CAREER

Examinations for entry into the Royal Indian Navy will be held at:

BOMBAY—Recruiting Office, Dhobi Talao on Jan. 26th at 10 a. m.

NAGPUR—Recruiting Office, Assembly Rest House on Jan. 31st at 10 a.m.

POONA—Recruiting Office, Climo Road on Feb. 7th at 10 a. m.

SECUNDERABAD—Recruiting Office, 90, Oxford Street on Feb. 13th at 10 a. m.

Boys desirous of sitting for the entrance examination should call at the addresses given above one day before the examination, when the Naval Assistant Recruiting Officer will be present to explain the system of training and future prospects.

Boys should be aged between 15 and 16 and a half years, be physically fit and have studied up to two years prior to Matriculation or equivalent standard or studied up to 5th or 6th class in Urdu.

Fullest particulars from any Recruiting Office.

(1858)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Overseers under the Special Officer (Electric Gr.d.), Bombay, in the scale of Rs. 70-5-110-10-250 (Graduates to start on Rs. 120) plus dearness allowance admissible and compensatory local allowance according to rules if posted in Bombay.

Higher starting pay within the above scale may be allowed to well-qualified candidates, subject to the proviso that they will not be eligible for further increments in the scale without Government sanction.

Candidates should possess a University degree in Civil Engineering or a Diploma in Civil Engineering of a recognised Institute. Subsequent practical experience in Civil Engineering will be considered an advantage.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, domicile, caste and sub-caste academic qualifications, practical experience and salary expected etc., should reach the Special Officer (Electric Grid), Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 12th February, 1945. 1864

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that split receipt No. 31504 in respect of five ordinary shares Nos. 514461 to 514465 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Rochiram Assoomal Canser has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate split receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 24/1/45.

(Sd.) ROCHIRAM ASSOOMAL CANSER.
7122

WANTED

STOREMEN CLERKS and RECORD CLERKS with previous experience for the Bombay Civil Labour Units (Home Service) must be physically fit and between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

TERMS OF SERVICE:—

Anywhere in India for one year or the duration of the War, whichever is less.

PAY:—

60-5-75 per month with free accommodation, food, clothing and Medical attention.

Apply in person with testimonials in original and character to the:—

SUPERINTENDENT,
Labour Supply Depot,
Wagle-wadi Estate Mile 21-1,
Bombay Agra Road
(near Thana)
1813

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED immediately from well qualified and experienced men for post of Record Officer on Rs. 200-20-300 for Bombay Civil Labour Units (Home Service).

2. Those possessing previous (Military) Record and Accounts experience will be preferred and a higher stage above the minimum will be given to a suitable man. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials should reach this office not later than Wednesday the 31st instant.

J. V. MUZUMDAR,
Secretary,
Provincial Labour Supply Committee, Bombay.

New Block, Opposite Secretariat, Bombay. 20th January, 1945.
(1834)

WANTED

WANTED CLERKS (either sex) for appointment in 'C' Grade on Rs. 55/- plus Rs. 18/- D. A. and House Allowance upto 10 p.c. Minimum Qualification Matriculation. Apply personally with hand written applications and original certificates to the Port Shipping Officer, Strand House, 3rd Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on working days between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. 1862

AUCTION SALE

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11 will sell by auction at his Mahalaxmi Scrap Yard approximately one lac secondhand gunny bags divided into 10 approximately equal lots on Tuesday 6th February 1945 at 11-0 A. M. (S. T.) Schedule of auction and conditions of sale may be obtained from him free of charge. 1861

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for information to the public that Babu Jhari Ram Bhadani is no longer Managing Director of the Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Limited and that now Babu Prameshwar Prasad Bhadani alone stands as the Managing Director of the said Mill from 20th November 1944.

By Order of the Board of Director
GAYA COTTON & JUTE MILLS, LIMITED, GAYA.
1859

NOTICE

THE NINETY-THIRD INTERIM Dividend at the rate of Rs. 100/-, (Rs. One hundred) only per share for the year ending 1944, was declared by the board of Directors, at their meeting dated 17th Jan. 1945. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the respective Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on 17th Jan. 1945. The Shareholders are requested to present the Warrants duly receipted on or before the 1st January 1945.

By Order of the Board of Directors
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH & VENKATAKRISHNAH
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents,
Secunderabad,
17th Jan. 1945. 7127

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY

WANTED—A CHIEF AUDITOR in the grade of Rs. 900-50/2-1200, and an Assistant Auditor in the grade of Rs. 300-20-360-15/500. Initial pay according to qualifications. Applications from experienced railway audit and accounts officers only will be considered, and should be addressed to the General Manager, Bikaner State Railway. 1762

NOTICE

DIVISIONAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from Licensed Stevedores for stevedoring and supply of labour in the port of Bombay for loading and discharging vessels under the control of the Principal Sea Transport Officer, India.

Tender forms and "Instructions to Tenderers" can be obtained from the Divisional Sea Transport Officer, 10 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

DIVISIONAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY.
19th January, 1945. 1837

WANTED

Experienced STOREKEEPER for the Labour Supply Depot near Thana.

PAY:—60-5-75/- per month with free accommodation, food, clothing and Medical attention. Must be prepared to furnish cash security of Rs. 500/- or in lieu thereof a fidelity bond.

Apply in person with the testimonials in original to the:—

SUPERINTENDENT,
Labour Supply Depot,
Wagle-wadi Estate Mile 21-1,
Bombay Agra Road
(near Thana)
1814

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. HAJI IBRAHIM ALIMOHAMED SELIYA alias CHARBHAIWALA partner in the firm of Messrs. Haji Ibrahim Alimahomed Seliya & Co., of 365 Duncan Road, Bombay 4 and a Co-Owner of the family properties at Bombay and in Palanpur State owing to prolong illness is of late become mentally adversely effected. Any person dealing with him or otherwise entering into any transaction whatsoever with him shall do so at his own risk. May it be known that Mr. Abdul Ghani Ibrahim is constituted the General Attorney and the Manager of the said firm and the joint family properties.

GULAM MOHAMED S. MATADAR
Advocate for Abdul Gani
Ibrahim Constituted Attorney &
Manager for Messrs. Haji Ibrahim
Alimahomed Seliya & Co.,
1860

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 1939-40-41 MODELS FORD, CHEVROLET, MORRIS & KARRIER

Makers Ambulance 15 Cwts., 1½ Tons, 3 Tons Lorries Tractors, Van Trucks, Chassis, BSA Motor Cycles etc. on Thursday the 1-2-45 at 11 A. M. (S. T.) at Parsi Gymkhana, Marine Drive, Bombay by order of the Controller of Supplies, Disposals Branch, Bombay. Terms: 20 p.c. Deposit in Cash.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, COUNTERS, ELECT. FANS ETC.

M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1945, at 11-30 A. M. (N.S.T.) at M/s. Mario's Restaurant, opposite Army & Navy Stores, Esplanade Road, the undermentioned.

Lot of Crockery, Cutlery, Chocolate dishes, Avery Scale, Plate glass, show cases, Marble top counters, Glass top tables, Chairs, Elec. fans, Clock, Partition, Large Hot Case, etc. On view.

BENNETT & CO.

METAL SPRAYING
IN ALL METALS
For building up worn machinery parts or for prevention of corrosion.
Consult
ART FLOORINGS & CONSTRUCTION CO.
16, Sleater Rd., Grant Rd., Bombay
'Phone 41955.

FOR PROPERTY OWNERS
For Expert advice on Municipal matters and for management of Properties: Rent Recoveries apply "Property Services Syndicate" Round Building, 2nd Floor, Kalbadevi. Telephone 26896.

PURE FRESH MILK
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
Phone 42385.
KILLEDAR UNITED DAIRIES
Russi Mansion, Kemp's Corner
Cumbala Hill, BOMBAY.

For all Banking Business
HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
Head Office: 10, Clive Row, Calcutta.
Chairman: Seth M. R. Jaipuria, M. L. C.
Bombay Office: 63, Medows St., Fort.

CAMEL PASTE & GUM
Strongest Adhesives
DANDEKAR & CO.,
BOMBAY: 28.

Bronchial Colds...
fight them right where the trouble is!
Ease that tight, achy chest and soothe that racking cough—bring help straight to the inflamed air-passages. How? Rub throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub. Its healing vapours, inhaled with every breath, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, make breathing easy. And, like a poultice it "warms away" chest-tightness.

VICKS VAPORUB

IS OUR INSPIRATION

So soul-stirring is Pearl Buck's "Good Earth" that it has brought out the best acting talent of Paul Muni. Good Earth has inspired us to make the finest batteries in India, by generously imparting the necessary raw materials. From South Indian plantations comes rubber for the casing of the battery, from the mines of Bihar, Bengal and N. W. F. Provinces comes Lead and Antimony for the battery plates, from the forests all over our country comes wood for inter-plate insulation. These excellent resources combined with the technical skill of our experts give you a car battery of remarkable efficiency and dependability.

STANDARD BATTERY
THE STANDARD BATTERIES LTD.,
Office: 43, Forbes Street, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 25740.
Factory: Vakola, Santa-Cruz. 'Phones: 89523 & 89908.

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE
(TEMPORARY)
SISTERS ARE NEEDED URGENTLY

Applications are invited from State Registered Nurses, aged 21 to 50 years, who are competent in medical and surgical nursing of men, women and children, for appointment to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary). They will be appointed direct to the rank of Sister. The experience gained in the service, working with the most up-to-date equipment under specialist doctors and surgeons, is bound to prove useful in a civil hospital appointment after the war.

Attention is invited to the revised rates of pay etc. for the I.M.N.S.(T) given below

COMMISSIONED RANK. **Candidates on appointment to the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) are commissioned in the Military Nursing Services—(India).** ***PAY.*** **A Sister on appointment draws Rs. 230/- p.m. After one year Rs. 258-11-313. After ten years Rs. 335/- p.m. These rates of pay include an allowance for messing but quarters, furniture, fuel, light and fans are provided free.** ***SPECIAL INCREMENTS*** **of Rs. 11/- p.m. for each completed period of three years (subject to a maximum of Rs. 33/-) are admissible for previous professional experience, under certain conditions.** ***ADDITIONAL PAY.*** **In addition to the regular pay, certain additional pay is also admissible for special duties.** ***UNIFORM ALLOWANCES.*** **1st year, Rs. 300/- 2nd year, Rs. 85/- 3rd and subsequent years Rs. 150/-.** ***TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS.*** **On first appointment, candidates are entitled to travelling allowance on temporary duty scale as admissible to first grade officers, and free conveyance of 17 maunds of baggage. During service, on War Leave and on discharge, they are entitled to all the travelling concessions admissible to regular members of the Indian Military Nursing Service.** ***LEAVE*** **In addition to Casual Leave, War Leave up to a maximum of 31 days is granted (subject to the exigencies of the service) after completion of one year's service.** ***OTHER CONCESSIONS.*** **Liberal rates of Disability and Dependents' pensions are admissible. A bonus equal to one month's pay for each completed year of service and proportionately for broken periods at the rate of one day's pay for every 12 days service is also paid, on release, after satisfactory service.**

HOW TO APPLY

Full details and application forms may be obtained from: The Surgeons General, Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals of Provinces. The Principal Matrons of Eastern Command, Southern Army, North Western Army and Central Command Headquarters or from the Matron of the nearest Military Hospital. If you experience any difficulty, please write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

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